The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4808. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS AND STRUMATIC MINERAL WATERS, from the mineral springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, for Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Affections of the Eye, Ear and Nerves, Eruptions of the Skin and Respiratory Organs, Swollen and Indurated Glands, Rheumatism, &c., &c.

The very beneficial effects of the Strumatic Salt Baths are now too well known to the public to require any detailed enumeration of their qualities; nor do we intend to make any eulogies in favor of the article in order to prove to the suffering that in any of the above cases of disease they need not despair of a perfect re-establishment of their health as long as they have not tried the Strumatic Baths. Facts speak for themselves and need no comments.

In Europe, where the *Kreuznach Springs*, perfectly similar to the above, are known since a long time, already are overflowed every year by thousands of patients afflicted with either of the above-mentioned diseases, and never do they return home without a perfect cure.

In order to make the Strumatic Baths accessible to everybody, the Company have put up the extracts of the Bromides and Iodides of their Mineral Springs in packages, facilitating thus the use of these baths considerably, which can be taken home without the least trouble.

The most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, &c., have been most successfully cured by the Strumatic Baths, and this is more than sufficient proof that any person suffering from any disease of which Scrofula is the origin ought not to fail to give these baths a fair trial, which, if done conscientiously, always brings about a favorable result.

The drinking of the Strumatic Mineral Water in connection with the bathing assists materially toward a speedy cure, and its use should never be omitted, particularly in more severe cases, requiring longer treatment.

Special attention is called of patients to the necessity of going through a complete treatment if they desire to by the Strumatic Salts, which by perusing the pamphlet attached to each box they will easily perceive is no remedy in the quack line, but, as above stated, possesses certain virtues curing above-named diseases, though not instantaneously, as some people would have it, and therefore must be used like any other approved medicine.

Most everybody, of course, knows this; but let it only be mentioned yet to those who will have such erroneous ideas as of curing a ten-year Rheumatism or a five-year Dyspepsia with one bath. Not even a judgment of the probable efficacy of the remedy can thus be formed. A course of a regular cure must be followed, and then, and only then, a beneficial result will be obtained.

For sale at all Druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,

No. 56 Cedar-st.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

WITH SAPONIFIER.

Hard times are more and more encroaching upon everybody, and there is nothing like the practice of the strictest economy to keep up the balance of our means of existence. Every household should bear in mind that very often justice to such or such a useful article half the money may be saved. Such is the case with one of the principal household articles, SOAP, which can be obtained of the best quality at every house, at the little expense of two or three cents per pound, by saving the waste grease, and only six or seven cents per pound by buying the same and using with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier, instead of buying the soap already made, which is of a much inferior quality and costs more than twice as much.

For sale at all Grocers, Druggists and general dealers.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The Telegraph Wires in Ireland Cut by the Fenians.

The Negotiations Between Rome and the Italian Government.

The Question of Separating Church and State in Italy.

IRELAND.

The Interruption to the Irish Telegraph Lines.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Friday, Feb. 15—8:45 P. M.

The telegraph wires ceased working between Valentia and Killarney at 7:30 o'clock last night, and are still down. Two long dispatches which were sent through the Cable to-day, were received by mail from Killarney.

No Further Particulars.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HEART'S CONTENT, Friday, Feb. 15—9 P. M.

No further particulars of the trouble in Ireland have been received from Valentia.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on Thursday, Jan. 31, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Also the steamship *St. Laurent*, from Havre on Friday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *China* arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock A. M., yesterday, bringing 40 passengers. Her advices are fully anticipated. She reports having experienced westerly gales.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool on the 24th and Greencastle on the 25th January, *via* St. Johns, N. F., on the 10th inst., arrived at Portland at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She reports having passed the *Hibernian* on the 26th, and *Asia* on the 14th.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Negotiations with Rome—The Ecclesiastical Bill—The Question of Separating Church and State—Garibaldi and the Venetians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

Ten days ago we were making confident calculations upon the indefinite stay of Signor TONELLO at Rome. The Pope had received him with so much kindness, and yielded with so much readiness several little things, that some good-natured people were beginning to hope that the right man had been found at last, and that the Holy Father, by the persuasive skill of the new agent, was to be won over to the Italian cause. But no such happy issue is to be brought about yet. A week back the official journal told us that the mission was ended, and that Signor TONELLO would make no more visits to the Vatican, except to take ceremonious leave. All further talk had been stopped by the introduction into Parliament of the measures affecting ecclesiastical property. Two days after a new commissioner, in the person of the Commendatore MAURI, was sent off, post haste, to pack up Signor TONELLO. The new man has been at the head of the Department of Public Worship in the Ministry of Grace and Justice, and is known for his extreme religious tendencies.

The bill for the separation of the ecclesiastical from the secular authority, introduced into Parliament by the Minister of Finance, contains thirty-one articles. It has had little or no examination yet, either by Parliament or public, as it has been in the hands of the printer. Its distribution was made yesterday. The arrangement with the Belgian banking-house—LANGRAND-DUMONCEAU—for the payment on the property of the Bishop, the sum of 600,-000,000 francs, in annual installments for six years, makes a great deal of talk, and on one side much is said about abrogating the contract, or rather of not confirming the act of the Ministry. The value of the clerical property is put as high as one or two thousand millions of francs, or between two and three times greater than the sum for which it is mortgaged to the bankers. There will probably be a long and animated discussion of this question before any action is taken; some, indeed, go so far as to insist that it will bring about a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people by a new election; although such extreme action hardly seems necessary or probable.

The conclusion arrived at by many is that the separation of Church and State, far from having the effect to diminish priestly influence, will, in a short time, increase it. It is for this reason that the measure, so in accordance with reason and the spirit and progress of the time, is opposed by members of the Liberal party of the country. One object of that party is to destroy the influence of the ecclesiastics, so far as it is likely to be exercised in opposition to political improvement. That the power of the priests has been generally used to hinder the beneficent changes in Italy, which we have witnessed, we only too well know. That it will still be used to oppose liberal thought, and liberal political action, we know just as well. The instincts of men of that craft do not change.

The kingdom of Italy is divided into nearly eight thousand communes. In the large cities and more compact centres of population, where many educated persons are found, and where a free journalism has a constantly increasing influence, there is little danger that Bishops or priests will regain the power which they once exercised. But in remote districts, where each commune is a little centre, of which the priest is the principal light, and often the most important man, the ignorant common people, so prone to superstition, will be almost entirely under their control. Of the whole population of Italy well toward twenty millions are not able to read and write. Such people are only to be addressed through the ear, and this aperature to the uninstructed brain is most apt to be open to the voice of the one who claims to be the oracle of higher than political mysteries.

It is true that the State will possess the power to punish any attempt to excite contempt for its authority, for we know that it has already exercised such power on many occasions. Still it is difficult to reach those who stealthily endeavor to poison the political wells and corrupt the patriotism of the nation. Many who have misgivings are encouraged to go forward in the present work, believing that by creating a dualism, which must unfortunately become more and more antagonistic, the priestly party will in the final struggle go under. It cannot be expected that the Church will give up willingly a single one of the rights or privileges, no matter how acquired, which it has so long enjoyed. Its spirit is despotic, as it has always been, and its purpose is to acquire more power rather than allow any abatement of that which it already enjoys. As an establishment, the Church is a purely worldly institution. It will fight tooth and nail for its prerogatives as long as there is any hope of maintaining them.

The Church is able to render but a melancholy account of the work it has done in this country. Instead of being the most religious country in the world—if the boasted advantages of Papal Catholicity are worth anything—Italy, according to the testimony of the priests, is one of the most irreligious. Among young men of the well-dressed classes there is either a sneering indifference to religion, or downright infidelity. On Sunday, in the huge churches, numbers of respectable-looking youth, of the *bourgeoisie* class, may be seen standing or walking about, listening to the music, but more intent to catch a glance from the dark eyes of the other sex than to derive benefit from the sacrifice which is going on at the altar. I sometimes look into Santa Croce, Santa Maria Novella, or other of the great churches, on Sunday, during the ceremony of the mass, and I always witness the same scenes. The outward act of piety is principally confined to women and old men.

But although the Church has lost in so large a degree its influence over the minds of men, it does not seem as if the people of this country will ever be anything else than Roman Catholics. There is certainly very little probability that they will ever become Protestants after our fashion. Education, early associations, traditions which have left so many monuments, the very atmosphere in which the people daily live, and many minor influences combine to keep this people within the old classification. The man who scoffs most violently to-day, if he find himself on his death-bed to-morrow, will be pretty sure to send for the priest, with the chance that some portion of his property, if he has any, will go to benefit the Church. The priest knows the hollowness of human pride, and waits with reticent satisfaction for the last hour when he shall be called to do his work, and the trembling penitent receives extreme unction from the same hand, it may be, which put the oil of baptism on his head.

At Rome preparations are making for the celebration of the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, which comes round on the 29th day of June. Special contributions are coming in from various quarters to meet the expenses of the show, which promises to be one of the finest witnessed for a long time in the Capital of the Catholic world. The lateness of the season will keep many foreigners away who would like to see so fine a spectacle as that which will be presented by so many hundred prelates in their grand robes of ceremony. The heat will be a slight inconvenience, but it is not much greater at Rome than anywhere else in June, and it need not frighten anybody away who wishes to go, and knows how to exercise common prudence. His Holiness finds great comfort in the prospect of being surrounded once more by so many shepherds of the great Catholic flock.

The affair of the *Prince Thomas*, the Italian vessel fired upon by a man-of-war of the Turkish fleet, has been amicably arranged, the Government of the Sultan yielding everything demanded by the Minister of the Italian King—the flag to be saluted, the officer in command reprimanded, and the amount of damage left to arbitration.

Day before yesterday a Committee from Venice crossed over to the Island of Caprera, carrying with them an address and invitation signed by 10,000 citizens, urging the illustrious Chief to honor their city with a visit. The reception might be less of a pageant, but the welcome of GARIBALDI would not be less cordial and universal than that witnessed on the entrance of the King. GARIBALDI has written a letter to an American, in reply to a request to give his opinion on the present state of affairs in our country. It must have found its way into print before this in the United States, as it bears the date of Jan. 8, although but just published here. ANGELICO.

MEXICO.

Organizations Among the People Against Maximilian.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mexican news had been received *via* Sisal, which states that Gen. ESPEGO, with six hundred Imperialists, holds Campeachy. There had been considerable skirmishing between the Imperialists and Liberals.

The people were tired of MAXIMILIAN and were banding together to strike a final blow. Several leaders were organizing troops, but it was not known who would have the general command.

The Survivors of the Steamer City of Bath.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The following are the names of the four survivors of the burned steamer *City of Bath*: CHARLES DAVIS, PATRICK DONOVAN, JEREMIAH O'BRIEN and FRANK TOBEY.

Among the supposed lost are three passengers, including one lady:

Capt. Coney; —— Mead, first mate; —— Bacon, second mate; Savannah pilot, name unknown; A. Colder, Chief Engineer; John Wiggins, Engineer; A. Clark, Enginner; —— Talbert, steward; Moses Taylor, steward; —— Banks, Quartermaster; John Ryan, fireman; Charles Potter, cook; second cook, name unknown; three coal-passers, John Hamilton, Wm. Flynn, and one name unknown, and two sailors, names unknown.

The Freshet—Damage to Bridges.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 15.

The ice dam which had formed against the piers of the Erie Railway bridge over the river, gave way about 10 o'clock last night, and all danger of further submerging of the city was at an end. Some damage was done along the river side by the moving out of the ice.

The freshet on the Chemung River was serious, bridges being swept away and other damage done. The damage done by the flood of yesterday in this city and vicinity is very light compared with that done in 1865. Had the ice dam not broken away at the time it did, the damage would have been large.

Railroad Bridge Washed Away in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Chicago and St. Louis bridge over the Kankakee River at Wilmington, which was washed away yesterday morning, was one thousand feet long, and the largest between here and St. Louis. Three hundred laborers are at work, and it is expected the damage will soon be repaired. The rain continues, but up to this evening we hear of no further damage to the roads beyond Wilmington. Last night the telegraph lines westward and southward were working badly in consequence of the storm.

Death of Major Ransom at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Feb. 15.

Subsequent information confirms the belief that Major H. C. RANSOM did not commit suicide, as was at first reported, but fell out of the window in a fainting fit while his wife was absent from the room. His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Governor's Guard, of which he was Major Commandant, will turn out in a body, and the dry goods stores will be closed. Mr. RANSOM's life was insured for $13,000, of which $10,000 was in the Etna Life Insurance Company of this city, and the balance in the Massachusetts Mutual.

A Town Inundated in Kentucky—Suicide at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 15.

The town of Taylorsville, Spencer County, is five feet under water from a freshet.

JOSIAH S. COTTON, a well-known and highly esteemed telegraph operator, died yesterday of consumption.

EDMUND P. RASSEAU, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a pistol. He was suffering from mental aberration.

Burglary in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The house of H. G. DUR, of Milton, was entered on Wednesday last, during the absence of the family, and a small trunk, containing notes, mortgages, certificates of Blue Hill and Continental National stock, and also between $9,000 and $10,000 in United States bonds seized and carried off. The trunk was found after a search, but the United States bonds had been abstracted by the thieves.

Canadian Militia.

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 15.

The present strength of the volunteer forces in Canada amount to 63,500 men, including twenty-two troops of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery. The Provincial gunboats, now in Winter quarters, are to be placed in an immediate state of efficiency for service on the lakes. The Fenian news from Ireland causes little excitement.

Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Friday, Feb. 15.

Resolutions expressing surprise at the veto of the Colorado Bill and calling upon Senators and Representatives to pass the bill over the President's veto, passed both branches of the Legislature under suspension of the rules, to-day.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of New-York, that the Constitutional Amendment had been ratified by the Legislature of that State.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, SHERMAN, and BUCKALEW were appointed the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices.

PETITION FROM CANADA.

Mr. SUMNER presented the remonstrance of French Canadians resident in the United States, against the annexation of the Confederation of the British Provinces, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Petitions and memorials on various subjects were presented and referred.

SURVEY OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5,000 copies of the report of Gen. WARREN of the survey of the Upper Mississippi, which was passed.

ARKANSAS TROOPS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to appropriate the necessary funds to print the roster of Union troops furnished by the State of Arkansas. He said that it would cost $500; that the State Government of Arkansas had refused to print it, and that he thought the loyalty of the Union men of Arkansas deserved this recognition. The resolution was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Mr. ANTHONY asked that the Senate take up the bill for the election of a Congressional Printer, but subsequently, by request, withdrew the motion.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to amend the 21st section of an act to prevent smuggling, which was passed.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Mr. CRESWELL called up the bill to regulate the distribution of offices, penalties and forfeitures for violation of the customs laws, which was read and then laid over.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. HARRIS reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the bill relating to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court, with an amendment in the form of a substitute, prescribing that in cases of appeal or writs of error, brought to the Supreme Court of the United States from any final judgment of an inferior Court of the United States for any Judicial District in which, subsequently to the rendition of such judgment, the regular sessions of such Court have been suspended by the rebellion, such appeal or writ of error shall be valid, notwithstanding the time limited by law for bringing the same may have expired, and in cases where no appeal has been brought such appeal may be brought within one year from the passage of this act.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Niagara Ship Canal Bill was ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, the bill providing for the appointment of Committees of officers for the several States named, to hear and decide upon the validity of claims for Quartermasters' stores, &c., furnished by loyal persons to the United States Army during the late rebellion.

The amendments include Ohio and Indiana, with Virginia, as districted by the bill; substituting the name of Lieut.-Col. R. B. AYRES, of the army, in place of Capt. A. R. EDDY, of the Quartermaster's Department, on the Committee for Tennessee; provides for the filling of vacancies on the Committees, and provides further details for the operations of the Committees.

JURISDICTION REGARDING CLAIMS.

Mr. LANE reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the House joint resolution, extending to the Court of Claims jurisdiction in cases of claims for Quartermaster stores furnished the forces of Gen. LEW. WALLACE during the Morgan raid through Indiana and Ohio in the Summer of 1863.

CUSTOMS FINES.

Mr. CRESWELL reported from the Committee on Commerce, with slight amendments, the bill to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures, received under the laws relating to customs.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill amendatory of an act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts, approved July 27, 1866, which provides that where a suit is now pending, or may hereafter be brought by any Court of any State lately in rebellion, where there is controversy between a citizen of such State and a citizen of another State involving more than $500, such citizen of another State may, upon petition, have the suit removed to the next Circuit Court of the United States to be held in the district where the suit is pending, under certain regulations and restrictions prescribed.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, at 12:30, moved that the Senate take up the House bill for the more efficient government of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the Louisiana Bill would be taken up first.

Mr. WADE was in favor of both, and indifferent as to which came first.

Mr. ANTHONY asked if Mr. WILLIAMS would let him take up the bill for the election of Congressional Printer.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that would lead to debate, and he could not give way to it. It was well known there were certain bills that must be passed within a given time if they were to become laws.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. DAVIS asked leave to offer an amendment to Mr. WADE's proposed one-term constitutional amendment, for the purpose of having it printed.

It provides that each State shall on the first Monday in January preceding the expiration of the President's term, nominate to Congress one of its citizens for the office of President. The two Houses shall meet in November and proceed to elect from these candidates, dropping the lowest on each ballot, and the person elected shall not be eligible for reëlection. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

MONUMENTS TO SENATORS.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to cause monuments to be erected in the Congressional Cemetery to the memory of Senators who have died since July 4, 1861.

Mr. GRIMES objected to the resolution, and it goes over.

Mr. ANTHONY again appealed to Mr. WILLIAMS to allow him to take up the bill for the election of Congressional Printer.

Mr. WILLIAMS feared it would lead to a debate, and declined to yield.

RECONSTRUCTION AGAIN.

The Reconstruction Bill was then read at length.

Mr. WILLIAMS said: Mr. President, I gave notice last night, at the suggestion of some members of the Senate, that I should propose an amendment to this bill, but as I am impressed with the necessity of its passage at this session, and have consulted with members who know and advise me that any amendment to the bill will endanger, if not absolutely defeat its passage, I have concluded not to present the amendment which I proposed, and I think it is my duty, under the circumstances, to oppose all amendments to this bill, because I think it necessary that it should pass. Although it may not suit the wishes and views of all individuals, yet, under the circumstances, it is probably as near to the views of the majority as any bill we could pass, and if Senators who favor the passage of the bill will pardon the suggestion, I hope it may be put forward with as little discussion as Senators think advisable on the part of those who support it. I shall press it to a vote as soon as practicable, and hope to secure its passage through the Senate by to-morrow night.

Mr. JOHNSON—If the amendment proposed by the honorable member yesterday had been adopted by the Senate, it would make the bill very much less objectionable than it would otherwise be. I should not vote for the bill if thus amended, but I am very desirous to do what I can to improve it, and I therefore renew the amendment, and in that I call for a division.

The amendment was read. It is known as the Blaine Amendment, which was rejected in the House, and is in the following language:

SECTION —. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Constitutional Amendment proposed as Article 14 by the Thirty-ninth Congress shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and when any one of the late so-called Confederate States shall have given its assent to the same and conformed its Constitution and laws thereto, in all respects, and when it shall have provided by its Constitution that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years old and upward, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the late rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when said Constitution shall have been submitted to the voters of said State, as thus defined for ratification or rejection; and when the Constitution, ratified by the vote of the people of said State, shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, said State shall, if its Constitution be approved by Congress, be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then, and thereafter, the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State.

DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

Mr. STEWART regretted that the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WILLIAMS) had changed his mind in regard to this amendment, and had not offered it, as he proposed. A military bill without that, it seemed to him, was an anomaly. It seemed to him strange that after two years of discussion the Senate should acknowledge itself unable to reconstruct, and be compelled to turn the matter over to the military. It seemed to him that the people of the United States demanded something more than a military government for the South. It seemed to him that the emphatic vote the people gave last Fall indicated that they desired that the programme which Congress agreed upon should be carried out. It seemed to him that they desired and demanded that there should be some movement toward enfranchising the people of the South. He was still in favor, as soon as it could be obtained, of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. He was aware that the Southern States did not stand in the same position they did twelve months ago. He regretted we could not do for them now what we could have done for them then. But Congress did press certain constitutional amendments, and several Senators had stated on this floor during the session that if these amendments were adopted the States would be readmitted. He (STEWART) wanted something more. He wanted impartial suffrage and universal amnesty, and did not believe the South could be reconstructed until the people were intrusted with power there.

LOSS OF GOVERNMENT NOTES AT SEA.

At 1 o'clock Mr. HOWE called up the unfinished business of last night, which was a bill to pay over to ASSEY & Co., of New-York, $60,000, to make good a loss of that sum in Government notes by the sinking of the steamer *Republic* in December last; which was passed.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AGAIN CONSIDERED.

The Reconstruction Bill was again taken up. Mr. STEWART resumed the floor. He contended that the Blaine amendment was in perfect harmony with the action of Congress at the last session. It was much to be regretted that the South had not ratified the Amendment. It was to be regretted that they had not gone further, and extended the right of suffrage to all men. There was no justification for the pending bill, except immediate and pressing necessity. He would call attention to the severity of its provisions. There was no restraint upon the will of the military commander to be appointed under the bill; the innocent might be punished with the guilty. He would not vote for the bill unless something like the Blaine amendment was put in it. He did not care if he stood alone, he would not vote for the bill unless there was some road open to escape left to the Southern people. What more could the Senate ask than that the South should adopt the Amendment? He wanted but one thing more, and that was universal suffrage.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the Blaine amendment, so as to add to what the Southern States must do before being entitled to representation the following: "And have provided by Constitution and laws that all citizens of the United States shall equally possess the right to pursue all lawful avocations and business, and to receive the equal benefits of the public schools, and have equal protection and all its rights of citizens of the United States in said State."

Mr. WILSON said he was disposed to vote for this bill as it came from the House and without amendment at this stage of the session, but if it was to be amended he desired that the amendment he had offered should be adopted. We provide there that by the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the extention of suffrage so as to adopt manhood suffrage without qualification, as in this district, and when they shall have amended their Constitutions to conform to the Constitution and laws of the United States, Representatives from the rebel States who can take the oath shall be admitted and this bill shall cease to be effectual. I simply propose to add to the suffrage this provision, that all citizens of the United States shall have an equal right to pursue all the avocations and business of life; that they shall have the equal benefits of the public schools, and that equal rights shall be extended to all citizens of the United States who shall be residing in these States. He (Mr. WILSON) proposed this bill without argument. A bill embodying the conditions of restoration could be passed as an independent proposition. As for universal suffrage, that battle was fought and won. Nobody and no party was now opposed to it. It was only a question of a short time as to when it should be put in practice. The principle was already safe.

Mr. HOWARD objected to Mr. BLAINE's amendment, because it recognized the validity of the State Governments of the rebel States. The amendment was incompatible with the bill. The principle of the bill, said Mr. HOWARD, is, that the rebel States have been conquered, as the result of a war waged against the United States. I hold that subject to the Constitution of the United States and the duty of ultimately restoring the rebel States to their former standing under the Constitution, the Government of the United States has the same power in reference to these conquered communities as it would have had they been conquered territory. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not say that the Government of the United States has precisely the same authority over the rebel States which it would have possessed in reference to conquered foreign territories, but we hold them by the right of conquest; we hold them in a fiduciary capacity, and the trust imposed upon the Government of the United States is ultimately and within our own good time, as Congress shall judge most fit and expedient for the public interest, to restore those States to the enjoyment of all their former rights as members of the Union, but at present, Sir, we hold them as conquered country. The Governments which have been established there under the imperial edicts of the Executive, have all depended for their life and vitality upon the military power of the United States, and it cannot be denied to-day that all these bogus Governments in the rebel States, and I call them bogus in the sense of their being unconstitutional only, rests upon the military edicts of the President of the United States, so far as they have any government. Mr. HOWARD continued his remarks in a similar strain, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS repeated the hope that no amendment would be adopted, stating as his reasons those given in his first speech this morning. He would prefer such a proposition as that in the Blaine amendment to be offered and passed independently.

Mr. KIRKWOOD asked Mr. WILLIAMS if it would take more time to amend this bill and send it back, than to pass an independent bill through both Houses.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he could answer that question in this way: When the bill is passed, if it is vetoed by the President, it may be passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, and it becomes a law. This proposed amendment is only valuable as indicating on the part of Congress that this measure is altogether temporary, and that it only contemplates the existence of this military authority while a Republican State Government is being established. Suppose this bill becomes a law as it stands, then we can pass a joint resolution through both bodies of Congress, embodying in substance what this Amendment embodies. There is no reason to suppose the President would veto that, because it would be simply declaratory that the military Governments are altogether temporary, only intended to operate until certain events shall transpire; or if he did veto it, the responsibility would be with him, and Congress would be placed in a right position before the country.

Mr. STEWART again took the floor and deprecated the establishment of military power in the South, without such amendments to the bill as was now before the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL replied to Mr. STEWART, adverting to the condition of the South and the necessity for military protection to loyal people there. He was for the Military Bill with the amendment or without it, and he was for it at the earliest practicable moment. He was willing to vote for the amendment, for he was willing to indorse its terms. He believed them to be just, but he could not understand how the amendment could be regarded as a *sine qua non* to voters for the bill.

Mr. STEWART again took the floor, speaking in a strain similar to that already reported.

Mr. WILLIAMS called for a vote on the amendment, and again stated his reasons for believing it best not to adopt it.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was his experience as a member of the House, that any bill which had a majority in its favor, except an appropriation bill, could be taken from the Speaker's table, and passed within ten minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the Speaker of the House had told him differently, and indicated a manner in which the Democrats could defeat it.

Mr. SHERMAN said they could do it by fillibustering.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it was essential that the President should get this bill by Tuesday night.

Mr. SHERMAN said such considerations as those named by Mr. WILLIAMS should not influence the Senate to prevent the amendment of such an important bill as this.

Mr. CONNESS did not fear a pocket veto. He believed the President would return it approved or disapproved, and would not challenge a protracted session of the Fortieth Congress by withholding any important bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN took the floor, and in the course of his speech advocated universal suffrage.

Mr. DIXON asked if it would not be better to bring the result about through the States themselves by amendments of their Constitutions.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired if the Southern States would so amend their Constitutions.

Mr. DIXON said he thought they would.

Mr. HENDERSON—Will your own State, Connecticut, do so?

Mr. DIXON—I hope so. I will vote for it. I have always been in favor of it.

Mr. HENDERSON continued his remarks. He did not believe anything had been lost by failing to reconstruct until this time. He believed the country was better prepared for reconstruction now than it had been yet, and would be better prepared six months hence than now. He did not see how this bill reconstructed, for it put the whole power in the hands of the President.

Mr. HOWARD interrupted Mr. HENDERSON to call attention to the second section, which empowers the General of the army to assign the District Commanders.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired if the President of the United States was not Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Mr. HOWARD said that was a mere title conferred on the President.

Mr. HENDERSON asked if Mr. HOWARD knew whether Gen. GRANT would carry out the views of Congress or the views of the President.

Mr. HOWARD replied that he had no information on this subject, and could only speak from the record of Gen. GRANT. He felt justified in believing, however, that U. S. GRANT would do his duty.

Mr. HENDERSON said he would like to know what Gen. GRANT regarded as his duty in such matters. He would like to know what GRANT thought of this attempt to take the entire control of the army away from the President and give it to him.

Mr. YATES spoke in favor of the bill and amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS at 4:30 moved a recess until 7 P. M., and gave notice that he would expect the Senate to sit until it passed the bill.

The recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

ADMISSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

A bill proposing the conditions upon which the States lately in rebellion may resume their practical relations to the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, the same is hereby declared duly ratified and part of the Constitution of the United States, and valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States; and when any of the States lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified the Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and which shall secure equal and impartial suffrage to all the male citizens of the United States that have attained the age of 21 years, and have resided in the State one year, and in the town, parish, city, district or county three months next preceding the day of election without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion, in any and all elections for Presidential electors, representatives in Congress, and in any and all elections for Governor, and for all State, county, district, parish, city and town officers; and has provided by its Constitution and laws that all citizens of the United States shall equally possess the right to pursue all lawful avocations and business; to receive the equal benefit of the public schools, and to have the equal protection of all the citizens of the United States in said State; and when said Constitution shall have been submitted to the voters of said State as thus defined for ratification or rejection, and when the Constitution, if ratified by the people of said State, shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, said State shall, if its Constitution be approved by Congress, be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

NO QUORUM.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS called for a division.

No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to request the attendance of absent Senators. Several Senators soon after came in, making a quorum.

Mr. NESMITH moved to adjourn, which was disagreed to.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The question was then taken on Mr. WILSON's amendment, offered to-day and given in the afternoon reports, and it was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by inserting the word "impartial" before the word "suffrage" in the amendment of Mr. BLAINE.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he was so totally opposed to every principle in the bill that he could vote for no amendment to it.

Mr. DAVIS said while he was opposed as much as Mr. SAULSBURY could be to the bill itself, he should vote for the amendment so as to make it less objectionable.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was such an unclean thing that he could neither touch, taste nor handle it.

Mr. DAVIS—I much prefer to touch, taste or handle a little unclean thing than a great big one.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that in his judgment there was not a single thing in the bill that any honest and just court would not decide to be unconstitutional, and he wanted to have it as odious as it could be made.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked what would be the effect of the proposed amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS—It is to provide for impartial suffrage instead of universal suffrage.

Mr. DOOLITTLE hoped it would be adopted. He thought that upon its adoption depended its acceptance by the South. He did not believe the Southern people would accept universal suffrage. They would prefer military government.

Mr. WILSON—Make them accept, then.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if that was the language of a statesman. He thought not. It was not the principle lying at the foundation of republican government.

Mr. WILSON asked, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. DOOLITTLE, whether his remarks were statesmanlike to say that he thought it was statesmanship to settle this question now upon the solid basis of perfect equality of rights among citizens of the United States. Anything else was not statesmanship, but mere trifling with questions of future controversy.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked if the pending amendment for impartial suffrage would not be equal, placing both races upon the same footing, whites and blacks, at once.

Mr. WILSON said the South had already rejected a proposition for impartial suffrage. It had rejected the Constitutional Amendment, which he believed would, if adopted, have resulted in impartial suffrage in ninety days.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said the adoption of universal suffrage in this country would enfranchise fifty thousand Chinese in California. He spoke at some length in reply to Mr. WILSON.

Mr. LANE said he should vote for the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS known as the Blaine amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not understand it to be Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment.

Mr. LANE said he saw Mr. WILLIAMS' name printed in it as having offered it yesterday.

Mr. SUMNER said Mr. WILLIAMS had not offered it.

Mr. LANE—I see that he indorses it, for his name is on it.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood it to be offered by Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. LANE replied that he did not care who offered it, he was in favor of it. He was in favor of the bill also. He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS. He was in favor of universal manhood suffrage, and no other principle or compromise whatever. He was for the Blaine amendment because he did not want military rule a moment longer than it was absolutely necessary, not a moment after the restoration of the Civil Government.

Mr. HENDRICKS, by request, withdrew his amendment to insert the word "impartial," and stated that he would offer it at some other time.

Mr. JOHNSON stated the reasons that had influenced him in offering the amendment known as the Blaine amendment. He believed that the States lately in rebellion were States yet, and were entitled to representation. The only authority of the Government for carrying on the late war was derived from its right to suppress insurrection. The moment the insurrection was suppressed the States resumed their places in the Government. The existence of these States had been repeatedly recognized in the appointment of Marshals, Judges, Tax-gatherers and Postmasters. It had been recognized in the Supreme Court. He could not vote for any bill proposing to place any State at the present time under military power.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked Mr. JOHNSON if the Government had not the right to interpose to protect the lives of loyal men in the South, and save them from murder by the rebels.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Government had that right under the Constitution already. He did not believe the reports of cruelties to Union men in the South. Here and there throughout the South there might be outrages upon Union men, but they were not general. He (Mr. JOHNSON) then gave his reasons for supporting the amendment. If it was the duty of Congress to institute a despotism, it was its duty also to state when it should cease, and not leave it to the determination of some future Congress. It is as a provision similar to that reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, last Summer, in the form of a bill, in which the existence of the Southern States was distinctly recognized.

Mr. HOWARD wished to state his reason for voting against the amendment. In the first place it was a complete departure from the intentions of the Committee on Reconstruction, so far as the right of suffrage was concerned. That Committee, after having considered the subject, referred to them for a period of eight months made their report to the Senate. Indeed, they made several reports, and in not one of them did they attempt to interpose, by the legislation of Congress or in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, with the right of suffrage in the States. They have carefully abstained from all attempts to interfere with that very sacred right of the State, and they acted wisely. The pending amendment proposed to coerce the rebel States into the regulation of their right of suffrage. The second objection he had to the amendment was, that if they should proceed to amend their Constitutions under it, and to extend the elective franchise, it was perfectly practicable for each of them to send to the Fortieth Congress a full quota of representatives according to their population, including the blacks as well as the whites. It would also increase their number in the Electoral College. Having secured these objects, and being in the Union, they could turn round and repeal the laws giving suffrage to the blacks. They could not then be put out of the Union. He (HOWARD) had no fears about a military despotism. The American people would not tolerate it longer than was necessary. Referring to the allusions from the opponents of the bill, he said the reports which came to us of the oppressions of CROMWELL were colored in the interests of royalty. CROMWELL's board of military men was appointed to put down a conspiracy for reinstating the Stuarts on the throne. The official documents of that period showed that CROMWELL did nothing more than was necessary to accomplish this result.

Mr. BUCKALEW stated the reasons why he should vote against the amendment. He was opposed to the admission of any State upon the basis of universal suffrage. It was in direct violation of the principles advocated by the minority of this body. He would not vote to degrade suffrage and pollute or corrupt the foundations of political power in this country. He should resist it, and if overborne he should submit to the will of the majority, leaving the vindication of his course to future time. He then stated his objections to the bill itself.

Mr. CRAGIN spoke in favor of the amendment. He did not see how any man who voted for the pending Constitutional Amendment could vote against this proposition. It would not increase the representation of the rebel States in the Fortieth Congress, as Mr. HOWARD had said.

Mr. HOWARD said that was an oversight on his part. Representation for the Fortieth Congress could not be increased without legislation on the subject, but his remark would apply to every Congress after the Fortieth.

Mr. CRAGIN said that unless the amendment was adopted he should vote reluctantly, if at all, for the bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the Blaine Amendment by providing that voters shall have resided one year in the State.

Mr. JOHNSON accepted the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS appealed to the Senate to vote on the Blaine Amendment without further debate.

Mr. HENDERSON said he could not vote for the bill unless it contained some provision for the establishment of civil government in the Southern States.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of an amendment to the bill, providing that the Military commanders of the Districts shall require universal suffrage in all districts held under their control.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke against the bill as a military usurpation, and an insidious and cowardly attack upon liberty. He denied the fact asserted in the preamble of the bill, that the State Governments of the South were pretended governments, and were set up without legal authority. Congress had too often recognized them as States to warrant the majority in making this assertion now. He would like some one on the other side to tell when they ceased to be States. The second assertion of the preamble, that there was no adequate protection of life and property, if true, did not confer upon Congress the right to strip the State of their reserved rights under the Constitution. He denied the fact itself. There was no such state of society in the South. It was not true that they encouraged lawlessness and crime. He had information to the contrary.

Mr. HENDRICKS then reviewed the bill in sections, stating the grounds of his opposition to each.

At midnight Mr. WILSON suggested that an arrangement be made to take a vote to-morrow night, say at 10 o'clock.

Mr. MCDOUGALL was opposed to any compact. He believed the subject could be finished to-morrow night, but at the same time he objected to the system of contracting for the termination of debates.

Some further discussion occurred on the subject of an agreement to vote to-morrow night.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to adjourn without any agreement, but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS, on the part of the minority, disclaimed any intention to make factious opposition or to delay the vote on the bill unnecessarily.

At 12:30 Mr. DAVIS moved to adjourn, which was disagreed to in a vote of 8 to 26.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor in opposition to the pending amendments.

Mr. HENDERSON moved an amendment to the Blaine amendment, which was adopted, as follows:

To strike out the words "all male citizens of the United States 21 years of age and upward, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the late rebellion, felony at common law," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

All male citizens of the United States of whatever color, race or condition, 21 years old and upward, who may have been residents of the State for twelve months previous to the election, except such as may be disqualified for rebellion, felony at common law, idiocy or insanity.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the Constitution of the States shall be framed by a convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the abrogation or rejection of the Constitution as hereinafter provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

[Report unfinished when we went to press.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLAINE, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the entrance of Booth Bay and St. George's Bay, Maine, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFICATION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, the Secretary of State was directed to inform the House what States now represented in Congress have ratified the Constitutional Amendment in addition to those communicated in his report of Feb. 5.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, which were disposed of as follows:

Allowing a credit of $2,092 in the accounts of ALMANSON EATON, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office at Stevens Point, Wis. Passed.

Allowing $125 for a horse lost in Government service, to the widow of Maj. CHARLES CHAPMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. Passed.

Allowing compensation to J. P. JACKSON, for provisions furnished to the army in Kentucky; reported upon adversely. After some discussion the report was withdrawn.

The Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. MARY J. DIXON, of Alexandria, Va., widow of the late TURNER DIXON, was reported on adversely and laid on the table.

For the relief of JOSEPH H. J. RUTTER, of Baltimore, Md. Referred to Committee of the Whole on Private Calendar.

The Senate bill, allowing $530 to ALEXANDER F. PRATT, for pursuing and capturing a counterfeiter, was amended by reducing the amount to $300, and passed.

The Senate bill, allowing $3,028 to be credited to CHARLES CLARK, United States Marshal for the District of Maine, being public money destroyed in the great Portland fire of the 4th of July, 1866, was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of ELIZABETH R. SMITH was referred to the Committee on the Whole on Private Claims.

The House bill allowing $10,850 to be credited to THOMAS W. FRY, Jr., Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers at Alton, Ill., for money taken from his office, which was burglariously entered, was passed.

The House bill to construe the second section of chapter 129 of the Public Acts of 1849, in regard to claims against the Government, was passed.

The House bill allowing $1,900 to be credited to JAMES J. HUDNULL, Collector for Sixth District of Kentucky, for public money lost by him in Petersburgh, Boone County, Kentucky, Aug. 16, 1866, was passed.

The House bill construing and giving effect to the fourth resolution of July 1, 1864, for the relief of the State of Wisconsin, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on Private Calendar.

The House bill for the relief of GEORGE W. ASHBURN, of Tennessee, had the same reference.

The House bill for the payment of L. C. HOWCH, of Tennessee, of $1,868, expended by him in raising a regiment for the Government, was ordered to be paid.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, with a substitute directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims, and make allowance for increased cost of alterations, &c.

Pending its consideration the morning hour expired and the bill went over until to-morrow.

Messrs. INGERSOLL and WOODBRIDGE handed in amendments, which, with the bill, substitute and report, were ordered printed.

The Speaker presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-York, ratifying the proposed Constitutional Amendment, which was laid on the table.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bounty Bill.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which reported the bill, explained its provisions. It was the same, he said, as passed the House last session, but not acted on by the Senate, with two differences—one providing for cases of lost discharges, and one made necessary by the allowance of additional bounty, made under act of July 28, 1866. This bill proposed to a certain extent to equalize the bounties, whereas the act of July 28, 1866, only gave additional bounties to all soldiers. It was impracticable in the present condition of the Treasury to bring the bounties of all soldiers up to the standard of the highest bounty paid, some soldiers having received as high as $1,215. But the just expectation of the soldier might be met by establishing some standard up to which all bounties should be brought. The standard adopted by the Committee on Military Affairs, and which met the approval of the House last session, was to secure to each soldier as much as $100 a year bounty. The bill was not to give bounty to those who had received much, but to those who had received little or nothing. The Committee had adopted the simple principle that to every man who served the Government faithfully, and has been honorably discharged, no matter how he came into the service, there shall be given a bounty proportionate to the length of time of service. If the soldier served one month he will receive eight and one-third dollars; if three months, $25; if one year, $100; if two years, $200, and so on.

Mr. BENJAMIN suggested an amendment making the bill apply to volunteers in Missouri and Maryland who were mustered into service in 1862, and to those who were borne on the rolls as slaves.

Mr. SCHENCK refused to allow the amendment to be offered, declaring that the bill as reported by the Committee included the clause to which the amendment would apply. He did not wish to open the bill to the floodgates of amendments that were ready to be offered to it by fifty gentlemen who were wiser, no doubt, than the Committee.

Mr. STOKES spoke in support of the bill particularly as it would do justice to the men who enlisted in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. ROLLINS asked Mr. SCHENCK to yield to him for an amendment to strike out the second section, which provides for deducting local bounties. He said that in the State of New-Hampshire, and other States, local bounties had been paid by citizens and towns, and voluntary associations, and he wished to prevent the deduction of such payments. He saw no more reason why they should be deducted than why the allowance made to support the families of the soldiers should be deducted. He hoped, therefore, that the gentleman (Mr. SCHENCK) would allow the question to be submitted to the House, whether those deductions should be made. The people of the Eastern States, who had already paid their soldiers liberal bounties, should not now be called upon to pay bounties to the soldiers of the other States.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow Mr. ROLLINS to offer his amendment.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, also desired to move an amendment to the second section to strike out the deduction of bounties paid by counties, cities and towns, &c. The effect of passing the bill in its present shape would be that the soldiers from localities where the people were not liberal in the way of bounties would come in under the bill; whereas the soldiers from New-York and the Eastern States would get nothing. He believed that in the State of New-York not one soldier out of twenty would get anything under it.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, expressed the hope that the House would vote down the previous question and give him an opportunity to offer his amendment.

Mr. ARNELL asked leave to offer an amendment to add the words, "Seamen, firemen and coal-passers," saying that the bill did not apply to these classes while they had done service in the national vessels.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EUROPE.

STIRRING SPEECH BY JOHN BRIGHT.

Mass Meeting at Rochdale—Mr. Bright Reviews His Political Life—What Reform Has Accomplished for England—Necessity for the Extension of the Elective Franchise—Severe Attack on the Parliament.

A public meeting of Mr. BRIGHT's fellow-townsmen was held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, in the Theatre Royal, Rochdale, which was densely crowded, for the purpose of presenting an address to him and testifying their respect and admiration of his public and private character.

Mr. BRIGHT, on entering the platform, accompanied by Mr. T. B. POTTER, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT and the leading Liberals of the borough, was most warmly received.

The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings, observing that they were met to render a simple act of justice to their illustrious townsman, after the recent attacks made upon him by his political adversaries, who having vainly exhausted their arguments in answering his speeches on behalf of admitting a large body of his fellow-countrymen to their just rights, had resorted to the un-English, and he was glad to say unusual, course of aspersing his character. He had known Mr. BRIGHT 40 years, and could bear witness to his unceasing anxiety and his efforts to promote the welfare of his workpeople and his poorer townsmen. They could all of them bear the same testimony, and they all knew perfectly well that on many occasions he could, if he had chosen to desert other friends, have been returned as their representative in Parliament. They were proud of his political fame, and knowing him as they did in all the relations of private life, they were still prouder to claim him as a fellow-townsman. [Cheer.s]

Mr. W. SHEPHERD then moved that the following address be presented to Mr. BRIGHT:

"HONORABLE SIR: We, your fellow-townsmen, in public meeting assembled, desire to express the sincere admiration we feel for your private character and your long and distinguished career in advancing the social and political condition of the people. All the services you have rendered to our common country in conjunction with the illustrious and lamented Mr. COBDEN the nation and the world know, and we are thankful to believe that the great announcement of 'Peace on earth and good-will toward men' has received another impetus by your noble efforts to establish friendly relations between the nations of the earth. As an employer of labor you have ever manifested the strongest desire to educate and elevate the workingman, and numerous instances testify that you have always been guided by a love of justice and humanity. We know, Sir, that during your long advocacy of the people's cause your words have frequently been misrepresented and your character unjustly attacked; and, although we are assured that you will be ever sustained by the consciousness that your cause is just, we cannot but express our sympathy with you, and hope that you may long live to champion the cause of popular freedom."

The address was then adopted and presented to Mr. BRIGHT amid loud cheering.

Mr. BRIGHT, when the cheering had subsided, said: I am, as I ought to be, very grateful to you for the address which has just been presented to me, and for the most kind manner in which you have received the observations which have been made in my favor. If we were all here in the witness-box to-night, I must say that I would not undertake to prove even one-half of that which has been said in my praise; but, grateful as I am, I confess to you, honestly, that the address and the meeting to-night in prospect have been burdensome to me, for I feel that I have small claim to the honor which my townsmen have seen fit to show me; and I would, if it had been possible, have escaped this meeting altogether—and, as you know, it has been driven almost to the last moments—to the meeting of Parliament, partly in the expectation and the hope that it might have been forgotten. [A laugh.] I account for your exceeding kindness in this way—that you have observed that I have been assailed in the most unusual manner by public writers and public speakers of a particular party, speaking and writing in many parts of the Kingdom; and doubtless you have come to the conclusion which was reasonable from the fact that some order had gone out from headquarters that all the miserable writers and speakers of the miserable and hateful faction should endeavor in the interval between the session of 1866 and the session of 1867 to defame me as much as possible, in the hope of injuring in some degree whatever influence I may have in favor of the great question of the extension of the franchise; and, seeing all this, you thought it but fair and right that you, my neighbors and townsmen and friends, should give me such support as was in your power, in the hope that, placed as I am, by some accident which I cannot explain, partly in the forefront of this great conflict, I might perhaps derive, as I shall certainly derive, much strength from your generous sympathy. [Loud cheering.] Wondering sometimes at these various and continued assaults, I have just cast a look over the twenty-five years of political life which I have lived, and I have asked myself how it happens that that is done in political life which is not done in any other kind of life with which we are acquainted. [Hear, hear.] A man may be very active and in the forefront of a religious controversy; he may hold the same position in some literary controversy or in some scientific disputation, but no man living, however much opposed to him, would think of pursuing him with that rancorous spirit which, unfortunately, is introduced into political controversy, and which has pursued me with an unrelenting animosity, not for months only, but for years past. [Loud cries of "Hear, hear."] In looking over these twenty-five years, I found, as far as my mental eye could detect, that my path had been straightforward, not varying, so far as I know, to the right hand or to the left from any unworthy motive. [Loud cheers.] I found that the principles upon which I had acted were well defined, were distinctly avowed, and were easily comprehended, and those principles were simply these—that the law and the administration of the law in this country should regard with just and equal eye all classes of the people [cheers,] and that to all questions of Government, all great national questions, we should bring those simple but sublime principles, the high and everlasting principles of a pure morality, which we derive, or ought to derive, from the religion which we profess. [Loud cheers.] Now, in these 25 years, so far as I know, I found no divergence from the principles with which I first set out, but unfortunately in some respects I have not allied myself with any political party. [Hear, hear.] The public men of this country are mainly of two parties. The public Press until recently was of two parties, and if any politician took a line independent of these two parties he did not and could not hope to receive any friendly support from either of them. [Hear, hear.] Perhaps I have held a peculiar position on another ground. I am, as you know, a member of a small but somewhat remarkable religious sect, a religious body which had a remarkable origin, and which, in its early days at least, had a somewhat remarkable history. Of all the religious sects which have appeared in the world, certainly since the corruption of the Christian Church, it is that which of all others has most taught the equality and equal rights of men, and I venture to say that it is remarkable for another thing—that, probably more than any other body, within its borders and in its service personal ambition is practically unknown. [Hear, hear.] I think that many of my opinions and much of my course of life have been determined, or at least greatly influenced, by the training I received in that body. *That belief in the equality of all men in the sight of Heaven, and of the rights of all men before earthly governments, naturally leads to a strong sympathy with the great body of the people.* [Loud cheers.] I look upon the multitude, the millions who form a nation. *In the social rank they may be called of the lowly. They labor more, they suffer more than the ranks above them. They have less of what we consider enjoyments of life, they have fewer of those compensations which give to us who are better off the many charms of life, and I have learnt from my earliest youth to feel for these men,* [loud cheers,] *to feel for them a sympathy which I have never been able to express in words, and for which I can find no proper exhibition of outward conduct which I can manifest toward them.* My belief is that the condition of this vast body of the people might be immensely improved and raised. *I believe they might have less toil, more joy in their lives, and more of all that without which to persons in another state of life it would appear to be hardly worth having.* [Hear.] Well, with this sympathy it was not wonderful that twenty-five years ago I should find myself called out into active political life. Many of you will recollect the state of this country from the year 1838 to the year 1842, during the period of bad harvests, when starvation visited hundred and thousands of homes. Now, I became convinced that the origin of that fearful suffering *was the landowner's monopoly in the supply of food to the people.* [Hear, hear.] In this beautiful address there is a reference to the services which you are kind enough to say I have rendered in conjunction with the illustrious and lamented Mr. COBDEN. [Cheers.] This reminds me of an incident which had something to do with my after career. In the year 1841 I was at Leamington, and spent several months there; it was near the middle of September, when there fell upon me one of the heaviest blows that can visit any man. I found myself left there with none living of my house but a motherless child. Mr. COBDEN called upon me the day after that event, so terrible to me and so prostrating. After some conversation he said, *"Don't allow this grief, great as it is, to weigh you down too much. There are at this moment in thousands of homes in this country wives and children who are dying of hunger—of hunger made by the law. If you will come along with me we will never rest till we have got rid of the corn laws."* [Loud and prolonged cheers.] We saw the colossal injustice which cast its shadow over every part of the nation, and we thought we saw the true remedy and the relief, and that, if we devoted ourselves, in conjunction with, as you know, hundreds and thousands of good men in various parts of the country, we should be able to bring that remedy home, and afford that relief to the starving people of this country. [Cheers. I recollect in some of our labors when I looked forward to the day I could not but see and know that was coming when that injustice would be removed, and law-made hunger would be forever after prevented, [loud cheers]—I recollect at that time I took to myself something of prophecy from the lives of one of our poets. When that day shall come I thought that then

> "Shall misery's sons and daughters
> In their lowly dwelling sing—
> Bounteous as the Nile's dark waters,
> Undiscovered as their spring,
> We will scatter o'er the land
> Plenty with a secret hand."

And so exactly was that prophecy fulfilled that, if you will turn to the Parliamentary books, you will find that from the year 1846 to this year in which I speak more than four hundred million—I believe near five hundred million—pounds' worth of food, which the corn laws were intended to prohibit, has been imported into this country, and has been eaten upon the tables of the English poor, [cheers,] and, as you know, trade has so far extended within twenty years that it has surpassed beyond all calculation its extension in the previous history of England. [Cheers.] Wages have been increased—I was going to say everywhere; I believe there is scarcely a remote agricultural parish in which they have not increased; but in this district, as I could show from the books of my own business, wages have increased from 30 to 40 per cent., although the actual production of work in many respects has not been increased at all, but has been diminished by the shorter hours of labor. Those who were readers of newspapers and who attended public meetings twenty years ago will recollect that during the contests in which the facts and arguments were on one side—a contest which has ended so triumphantly for us, and with such stupendous advantage to the people—those same writers, same speakers, the same political party, led by the very man who is now the Prime Minister of England—they were just as busy against the reputation of your late illustrious representative, now no more with us. Their calumnies are now steadfastly leveled against me at this very hour. [Loud cheers.] And when that one question of the importation of food was disposed of, why a whole brood of evils perished with it; the monopoly in sugar; the monopoly in shipping; the import duties upon 1,200 or 1,400 articles coming in at our ports were all swept away. In commercial affairs, as far as the monopoly of protection was concerned, there was a complete revulsion established in the country. The whole country rejoiced at the deliverance, and breathed freely that one great step in freedom, never to be retracted, had at last been accomplished. [Cheers.] But this great party and the Parliament which would not let the people get their bread from the best markets in the world were equally opposed to the supply of food to the mind. You, who now can get for a penny as good a newspaper as is published in the world—many of you have not an idea of the trammels in which, I suppose almost from the days of Queen ANNE until within the last few years, the Press of the country was fettered. The paper-maker could tell you that before he could sell a sheet of paper big enough to print the Manchester *Examiner* upon, for example, he had to pay an excise duty of 30 per cent., and there was a Government officer going in and out of his works just with equal authority with himself, and when he paid his 30 per cent. and sent his paper to the office of the *Examiner* in Manchester, or the *Observer* here, what followed? Why, that the editor could not print it until he got a stamp put upon the corner of it, which stamp cost him as much as the whole value of the paper. The stamp was 100 per cent. on the whole value of the paper, and when he began to print his newspaper and to fill the columns with those things which newspaper proprietors so much like, what happened? If the advertisement was one line or two lines only—a housemaid wanting a situation, a gardener wanting employment, a clerk wanting a new engagement, or an estate for sale that took a column to fill, the price was all the same. Big and little, each advertisement paid 18d. in the shape of taxation to the Government. The result was that you had very few newspapers, and they were very dear, and I must say, taking them all together, that they were not nearly so good as they are now. Now, what is a newspaper in this country? It is a tremendous power. I wish every newspaper was in the hands not only of an intelligent but of an honest and good man. If that were the case, it would not so often be made the vehicle of slander and the instrument for diffusing errors among the people. But we must have a fair stage, and we hope and believe that that which is true in the newspaper world will finally prevail. But I doubt whether your school system, which is a very bad one, or your pulpit, which doubtless might be improved, [laughter,] or your platform, which assumes great freedom in this country—*I doubt whether any one of these can measure itself along with the newspaper power in the influence which it every day exerts on the people and on the interests and prospects of the country.* [Cheers.] But all this was being strangled by these taxes, and after we had got the advertisement and stamp duty off, there came a desperate fight, as you remember, about the paper duty. When the House of Commons, carrying the Budget of Mr. GLADSTONE, repealed the paper duty, the House of Lords, following the rash counsel of Lord DERBY, resisted that repeal—they rejected that Bill. They brought themselves into partial collision with the House of Commons, and, in consequence of that vote, for another year the tax was still collected. But there is not in the world a class of persons who really, if they knew it, were more interested in the abolition of these taxes than the Tory party. *I know no class of men who are so wanting in good information of every kind.* [Laughter and cheers.] As I have said that the repeal of the corn law was felt in every hamlet and in every family, I say that the repeal of the taxes on newspapers has been felt in every part of the country, and there is not a single village in the United Kingdom in which the average intelligence of the people has not been raised by that great act of legislation. There is another subject on which I will touch for a moment remote from this, but still of great importance to the interests and character of the nation. You know that Great Britain and Ireland, or rather the Crown of these realms, holds sway over a very large Empire in the East Indies; an empire so large that its population is probably more than double the population of the most populous of the other empires of the world, excepting only that of China. I took a great interest in the government of India. *I objected to an empire of 120,000,000 or more being confided to twenty-four Directors of an antiquated commercial company, sitting in Leadenhall-street, and who were mostly elected by a system of corruption at least equal to that by which a large number of members of the House of Commons get their seats.* I was against the Company, and insisted that that form of government should be abolished, that the government of India, so long as India was a dependency of this kingdom, should be direct from the Crown, and that there should be in this country an omnipotent Indian Minister responsible to Parliament. The old system which prevailed was about as bad as it could be. It was good for conquering and taxing, but for nothing else, for the law was bad and the administration was bad, and throughout many parts of India I believe the government exercised by the East India Company partook rather of the nature of a Turkish Government than of a Christian administration. [Cheers.] Yet we have seen the Indian Minister for two, three and four hours at a time get up and defend that system. But there came an event [laughter and cheers] —there will come another event before long [loud cheers]—there came the great Indian mutiny, when it was a hair's breadth whether the power of England should not be driven absolutely from India, and what happened? Why the Indian Minister was converted to my view of the case. It was not only my view, but the view of men of far more Indian experience than I had. The Cabinet was converted, the Houses of Parliament were converted, and this Company that just before had been described as the most ingenious and admirable system of government was swept away, and perhaps not without remorse, but it was swept away, and the Government of the Queen succeeded to its place. There was one recommendation of mine which was not followed, to which in one sentence I will refer. I urged that this great empire in India should be divided into five or six independent Presidencies or States. I argued that the 20,000,000 of people in the Presidency of Madras could be governed far better from the City of Madras than they could be governed in conjunction with all the other Presidencies of India, by a Government in Calcutta, and I urged that this division should take place on two grounds—first, that India could be governed better by a series of Presidential Governments than by one central authority; and, further, I used an argument of a more far-reaching character, which is this: *that the time would come when the power of England would be withdrawn from India, and that it is our duty to that country, to which we owe so much, to endeavor, if possible, to build up there a series of nationalities, so that when the all-controlling and dominant power of England ended, there should remain in each Presidency a distinct organized nationality which should be able to sustain for itself a Government, and to perpetuate order where, if something of that sort be not done, chaos, I am afraid, must come.* [Cheers.] There is no such thing permanent as universal empire. If you turn to history, you will find that the great Empire of ALEXANDER fell to pieces after ALEXANDER's death; the great Empire of CHARLEMAGNE fell to pieces after his death; the First NAPOLEON appeared as if he was to establish a Continental Empire; but when his hand was withdrawn, that empire separated into several States; and when the hand of England is withdrawn from India, instead of 120 or 150 millions in one nation, in all probability you will have a break-up and a separation and a chaos, and, it may be, no end of civil strife; whereas, if we have the power, with creating five or six separate nationalities of a reasonable size, in all probability, when the time came for England to withdraw from India, that great country might be resolved into five or six several States, in which there ought to be good government and order, just as much as there is at least among the various nations of Europe. I must speak of another country, which, though geographically not so far from us as India, is still unhappily partly in the condition of a foreign, and even of a hostile, country. I allude to Ireland. [Hear, hear.] There is a party in England which speaks of justice to Ireland as if it were merely a catch phrase for the popular ear in that country, and as if it had no real meaning. Now, I hold that to sustain in a country a foreign and a hostile Church, and to confiscate all the ecclesiastical revenues of that country to that Church, and that Church inclosing within its borders but a very small minority of the people—*I say that that is an act of injustice such as I believe statesmanship or misstatesmanship has never yet committed in any other country;* [cheers;] and I say, further, that to maintain laws which are adverse to the national division of the land where the whole soil has been confiscated, as it has been within the last 200 years, is to perpetuate the exclusion of the people from the possession of their own soil, and to create and make perpetual pauperism and discontent. *If that were done in Poland, in Hungary, in Venetia—if it had been done there under the influence of a conquering Government, I believe there is not a single man or woman in England who would not have been ready to condemn such a state of things.* [Cheers.] I have raised my voice on many occasions—I believe on every fitting occasion—against a state of things which is absolutely destructive of content and loyalty in Ireland. With regard to other subjects, you know that I have on some occasions spoken against the existence of laws of this country favoring the preservation of game. I believe them to be most injurious to the farmer and most demoralizing to the laboring population on the farms. You know that I have been opposed to what I considered an excessive cruelty in our penal code, and specially I have been opposed to that most barbarous return of heathen times—the infliction of the punishment of death. You know, further, that I have urged alterations in our laws with regard to land, leaving natural circumstances to interfere with that injurious accumulation of land which is constantly proceeding in this country, and that I have recommended that common sense and common justice should deal with property when it comes from some owner who has died intestate—that is, without a will. [Cheers.] And you know that on many occasions I have argued that it was for the direct and obvious interests of the nation that there should be established universally a system of education which should be under local direction, and supported by local rules. [Cheers.] You know, also, that with regard to a point referred to in the address as to peace between nations I was greatly opposed to the war carried on 13 years ago for the support of the Mahomedan Empire, in which, as I believe, this country had not the remotest interest, as at various times I have argued with the people of this country against those foolish panics with regard to France, in [illegible] peace [illegible] with this country, and [illegible] *of the most cordial* [illegible] *the Atlantic.* [Cheers.] I have merely mentioned these subjects to show you what are the points which I have felt it my duty to touch during the twenty-five years of my political career. On looking back I do not condemn myself for anything I have done with regard to any one of these questions, and I believe now, when I stand before you thus to recapitulate them, that you will not condemn me. [Cries of "No!"] Nor will you say that I have knowingly swerved from the great commanding and directing principle upon which, when I first came before the public, I intended to base my political life. [Cheers.] There is one thing, it is true, that I greatly regret in this retrospect, and that is the small success that has attended any efforts that I have been able to make ("No, no") with regard to many of these subjects. And now, when I ask a very reasonable thing, that the millions of my countrymen may be freely heard in that Chamber which for so many hundreds of years has called itself the Commons of England, when I ask that they shall be heard, when I have said that *it would be a good thing for the United Kingdom, and good for freedom everywhere, that they should now seize the sceptre which for the last 200 years has been wielded by a class*—when I say this I am subjected, not only to opposition—for that I could understand—but to an opposition conducted with a falsehood and a malice which know no scruple, and which, if I were not supported by the honest sympathies of millions of my countrymen, might overwhelm me. [Cheers.] What is the end proposed by these changes? It is not to destroy our institutions, it is not to change a dynasty, it is not to seize the property of the rich, it is not to give to ignorance and vice the disposition of great national affairs, *but it is to give power to Parliament from that source from which its only power can be received, so that Parliament may have power to remedy abuses which are acknowledged to exist on every hand in the departments and the legislation of the State.* [Cheers.] Parliament has not power now to save the public money. We would give it power to save the public money; to make the law something felt of justice and benevolence throughout the whole land; and also that it should be able to raise the people to the highest level of comfort and instruction, of morality and freedom. [Cheers.] At this moment, notwithstanding that the omnipotence of Parliament exists as it has ever existed, Parliament is paralyzed. You hear some talk about the reorganization of the army. I do not know what that is or means. It generally ends in a large additional vote of money. You hear some talk of the reconstruction of the navy. This will end in another million or two being voted beyond the excessive votes of past years. Everybody says that the Board of Admiralty wants reforming; but there is no power in Parliament to reform it. Everybody knows *that the laws of England are a chaos hardly equalled in the world besides, and that it remains very much like what Cromwell described them two hundred years ago, when he said that they were a "tortuous and ungodly jungle."* They remain very much so now in this country, while in the various States of North America the whole legal system has been codified, so that some men, at least, can understand the law. The law of England stands such that no man, not even the great luminary on the Bench, can tell you what the law of England is on fifty questions. Take the question of education, you will hardly talk to a man in the House of Commons who will not tell you that education is a great question, and admit that very little has been done, and that what has been done has been done awkwardly and expensively, and that something more is required; but I do not believe that it is in the power of any Government to pass any decent or satisfactory measure through that House. Take the case of the Church—I do not like to say much against the Church, *because the Church always says that she is in danger, and I would not add to her fears;* but the Church just now reminds me very much of that old woman of whom the doctor asked what was the matter with her, *and she said that she did not know, but she felt very badly in her inside.* [Laughter.] I am not referring to any assaults upon the Church from the outside; but I see every day in the newspapers accounts of the fearful conflicts waging within the borders of the Church itself; and when anything comes to a crisis it goes to a court of law, to the Committee of the Privy Council, or somewhere else, *and a number of Judges with wigs on decide what is or what is not orthodox in the Church of England.* I am glad to see zeal in the Church of England, but if any churchman gives himself the trouble to read what I am saying, I beg to remind him that nothing is so perilous for an established Church as religious zeal, *and I should not be surprised if some within this building who are now listening to me will witness a tremendous catastrophe in that venerable institution—the Established Church of England.* But Parliament cannot meddle with the Church of England. It has not the power, of course. If everybody is willing, Parliament could upset the Church of England, like the Parliament of Florence is just doing in Italy; but, at present, Parliament has not the power to do anything with regard to it. Take the question of the accumulation of land. Why, if a man rose from the dead on the floor of the House of Commons to point out the terrible consequences of the land laws to the great bulk of the population laboring on the land, to the great and small landowners, they would say he was an impostor, and tell him to begone to the realms whence he came. [Cheers.] Take the question of Ireland, there is no man in the House of Commons who takes more interest in, or who is more friendly to, a just government of Ireland than Mr. GLADSTONE; *there is no man either in the Ministry or the Opposition who can prevail on the House of Commons to do anything substantial to remedy the grievances of the Irish people.* In fact, it has been so for a long time in the Parliament of England, from the time of the Revolution down to the time of the Reform Bill, a dreary period of one hundred and forty years. *You will look in vain for any considerable, wise or good legislation in that House.* Immediately after the Reform Bill, on the wave of a great popular commotion, there were many useful measures passed, and following the agitation for free trade, aided by the famine in Ireland, a commercial revolution was accomplished, but since then nothing has been done and nothing can be done at this moment. *I venture to say that the corruption of Parliament and the class interests there represented are dominant, and that the House of Commons is paralyzed for good.* You hear in the Tory papers, which are looking around for some kind of excuse to offer to the people on behalf of a Government which it is said cannot agree to do anything on the question on which the people want something to be done, that they are going to offer a whole batch of measures of administrative reform. Some measures may be proposed, and one or two probably passed, but it will be something very small, for you can have no idea, who have not sat in the House of Commons, how difficult it is to prevail on a majority of that body to agree to any good measure whatsoever, and I say neither Lord RUSSELL, nor Mr. GLADSTONE, nor Lord DERBY, nor Mr. DISRAELI, nor any other man who will meet in that House next week *can prevail on it to set itself resolutely and honestly to the consideration of any measures of amelioration and improvement which the people have a right to demand, and which nearly every man in Parliament will admit call for its attention.* [Cheers.] I say that there is only one power in the country which can do anything in these matters, *and that power is the people.* There is an old saying that the people is the the source of political power. It never was more true than it is at this moment that in this country, at any rate, *there is no other source of political power to be exerted on behalf of the people.* Therefore, I say, without fear of contradiction, that the extension of the franchise, and the improvement of the representation of the people, which I have for many years demanded, is as necessary for the progress and the safety of the nation as it is rendered inevitable by the loud, gathering, and the almost unanimous cry of a great people. [Cheers.] I am, therefore, if it be possible, more than ever in favor of this reform, and I believe it to be necessary for the House of Commons, necessary for every institution of the country, and as absolutely necessary for the contentment of the people. [Cheers.] I do not intend to make a speech to-night, and, indeed, I have not made a speech on the subject of reform. I have rather contented myself with looking back over twenty-five years since I have been confronted openly and at all prominently with the politics of the country. I have pointed out to you many of the great questions in which I have taken any interest. In some of these questions great progress has been made; in some others, in many others, very little has been done. I plead before you as a fair tribunal of my countrymen against the charges which have been brought against me of anti-national feelings, of a disregard for the true interests and the real and valuable institutions of the nation. (Cheers.) I judge by this meeting, and by this kind address that you have presented to me, that you admit my plea, and that you freely and unanimously acquit me. I thank you from my heart for this address, and for your manifold kindness to me. I am overpowered with the sense of how little it is possible for any man to do to merit this kind of confidence and the amount of commendation which you have shown and expressed to me to-night. You judge favorably of my services. I have not worked, as you know, for honors or the emoluments of office. I have striven for the substantial good of the millions of my countrymen, and I can rest content with the feeling that my countrymen will do me justice.

The honorable gentleman, having spoken more than an hour, sat down amid enthusiastic cheering.

On the motion of Alderman THOMAS ASHWORTH, seconded by Alderman E. L. ASHWORTH, and supported by Mr. Councillor JOHN PETRIE, it was

Resolved, That this meeting, regarding Parliamentary Reform as the political question of the day, thoroughly approves Mr. BRIGHT's course in reference to it and assures him of its hearty sympathy, and pledges itself to give him and his colleagues its earnest support until a good, honest and substantial Reform Bill becomes the law of the land.

The usual vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WEST.

The Legislature of Illinois—Snow—The Stewart Divorce Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1867.

The news of the past week is rather of an unimportant nature, as far as our city is concerned.

The Legislature is attracting considerable attention on account of three or four measures before it which affect important interests, or at least interests which have a large amount of money in them. The bill to regulate the cost of transportation and traffic on the railroads in this State has passed the popular branch by a decided majority—52 to 25. It provides that the rate of fare for travel shall not exceed three cents per mile. It is now four, five and six. It also imposes many other salutary restrictions upon the roads. There is a pretty general impression that the law as passed by the House will be declared void by the Courts, as conflicting with vested rights. The railroad managers are so well convinced of this that they did not use a great amount of money to prevent its passage. It was either this, or they thought it would be cheaper to operate in the Senate, where the number of members is less. A bill to erect a new Capitol at Springfield has been brought forward, beginning with $3,000,000, and probably ending with $[illegible],000. [illegible] it [illegible] cost $[illegible] [illegible] for more. The Chicago Warehouse Bill has raised a huge commotion among the speculators and swindlers of this city; but with all their appliances they were unable to prevent its passage by the Senate. The [illegible] Improvement Bill, contemplating the making of new and the enlargement of old canals, is not likely to become a law, unless in a greatly modified form from what it was introduced into the House. Among other things, it provides for a canal from the Mississippi at Rock Island, to the Illinois, at Hennepin.

The Agricultural College is not yet [illegible]. There are four principal candidates [illegible]—Urbana, Jacksonville, [illegible], and [illegible]. Each has offered what they estimate at about [illegible] million, for the bone of contention. Two counties have voted on the question, McLean to issue $200,000 in bonds, and Logan $800,000. Chicago bids for the mechanical department. The apportionment of the State into Congressional and Legislative Districts is attracting considerable interest, as well as the subject of a Constitutional Convention.

There has been more snow in the central and southern part of this State the present Winter than for twelve years. There has been over a month of sleighing at Springfield, while an old resident told me that usually they were well pleased to get three consecutive days. If no untoward circumstance happens, this condition of the weather is highly favorable, and [illegible] good crops for the coming season, and withal conduces to the health of the people much more than the open and changeful Winters we usually have.

The notorious Stewart divorce case is up before the Courts again, on an application for a new trial by the prosecution. It is being argued by the lawyers, and as "there is money in it," we presume a new trial will be had. Judges out this way have a weakness in the matter of giving the counsel every opportunity to pluck fat clients.

Our insurance companies held a "Convention" a few days since, and resolved to advance the rates from 50 to 100 per cent. The reason assigned for this is the great losses during the past two years.

The lecturing season is in full blast with us, many of the celebrities favoring us with their "eloquent efforts." GOUGH is the star for the coming week.

There was another saloon murder last night. A young man, a bartender, was shot dead by one of a drunken gang. I think we have had twenty of these murders within the last six months.

Financial matters are close, and business dull. It is supposed that matters will right up as soon as the policy of the Government is definitely settled.

VERMONT.

Railroad Projects—Smuggling—Politics—Lieutenant-Governor Candidates—Marble Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, Feb. 10, 1867.

A strong effort is being made to open a line of railroad from Montpelier, Vt., to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and thence to Island Pond, Vt., joining the line of the Grand Trunk at that place. This would, with the addition of a short line connecting Dalton, N. H., with Portland, Me., offer to the public the shortest route both to Portland and the Great West. It would also open up one of the finest lumber regions known in New-England. As there are no deep cuts or heavy fills and no expensive bridges to be built, it will not cost over $8,500 per mile to construct the road. There is also a move to made a road from Woodstock to Rutland, Vt., and another one to connect Rutland, Bennington and Southwestern Vermont with Boston, Troy, Albany, and without being dependent upon the present somewhat eccentric Troy and Boston Company. A glance at the map of Vermont will show the reader the great advantage to the public in opening these proposed routes, and when such men as EX-GOV. J. G. SMITH, HON. J. B. PAGE, GEN. WASHBURN, and the FAIRBANKS family, undertake a project, it is pretty likely to be a success.

Smuggling is carried on in Vermont to a very great extent by parties who have become experts in the business. They have a regular system, and spies to watch each Custom-house officer. To over-reach these "cute chaps," it is quite likely that some of our officials have seemingly made arrangements with them, and this may account for the statement made not long since, that a secret service agent from Washington made arrangements with twenty-one out of twenty-three Custom-house officials on the frontier. Had he gone on, and trusted to that arrangement to save his "cargo," he would have, doubtless, found himself in the situation of a Frenchman at Island Pond, not long ago, who was very indignant at having his load of the "ardent" taken from him because, as he said, he had offered to give half of it to "one Custom-house officer," and the officer had said, "Bring it along, and I'll take my share of it," and he did, but rather unexpectedly to the enterprising and liberal Frenchman, the whole went to the Government first.

Politics in Vermont are about the last thing any one thinks of. We are all anxious to see the country settled on principles of justice and equality; but so firm is the faith in the present Congress that no one seems to think it worth while to talk or speculate about the matter.

The candidates for Lieutenant-Governor in our coming election are numerous. Gen. STEPHEN THOMAS wants it; he was a war Democrat. Major BOUNDS wants it; he is urged forward on the grounds of his eminent military services, having been out nine months during the war. It is not likely that any military man will be chosen, the difficulty being that appointments of that kind in Vermont are made more to suit politicians than to reward military men. The man most likely to be chosen for the place is Hon. D. C. DENNISON, of Royalton.

The marble mines of Rutland County, the source of immense wealth and rapid fortunes, are being worked with energy, and a new one has just been opened. D.

THE MAINE TRAGEDY.

The Murder of Two Aged Women at Auburn—Confession of the Negro Clifton Harries.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* has received the permission of the authorities to publish the leading facts of the confession of CLIFTON HARRIES, the negro now under arrest as the murderer or one of the murderers of the two aged women at West Auburn. The *Journal* says:

Before proceeding to give these leading portions of the confession, we may remark that the detectives are entirely satisfied, independent of the confession itself, that more than one person participated in the murder, and that the negro, HARRIES, was one of them. They have accumulated independent facts sufficient to convict him of being engaged in the crime, facts which so far as they go square with the confession. The detectives have no doubt that the essential statements in the confession, so far as they bear upon the negro himself, and so far as they represent a second person as being present and participating in the crime, are true to the letter. As to whether or not that second person, as charged by the negro, is LUTHER S. VERRILL, the white man now under arrest, the detectives give no indications.

In general terms it may be stated that the negro says that the subject was broached to him on the evening of Wednesday while returning from Lewiston, by a man whom he implicates in the confession. While the particular object of entering the house was robbery, he had no idea that murder was intended, or would be found necessary, however it may have been with the accomplice.

On Wednesday evening, the night of the murder, the negro went to Lewiston alone, called upon several friends, drank four times and returned home about ten o'clock. After taking care of the horse, which belonged to his employer, he went to his room and soon all was quiet in the house, all the inmates being asleep but the negro, who was awaiting the hour of midnight. At that time, as previously agreed upon, he left the house stealthily, carrying his boots in his hands. He soon met his accomplice, and the two proceeded to Mrs. KINSLEY's house, well aware that there were only two old ladies there, with their little treasure. On reaching the rear of the house, the negro entered by forcing off a loose board from the shed, and, opening the door, let in his accomplice. The latter then, as the negro alleges, armed with a hatchet and knife, he himself having no weapons, went ahead through the rear entry door leading into the shed, into the house. It was so dark in the house that no object could be plainly discerned. The accomplice on reaching the sitting-room, as the negro afterward ascertained, laid his hatchet upon the lounge and proceeded at once to Mrs. KINSLEY's bed-room opening into the sitting-room, finding her sleeping. He immediately moved to her bedside and seized her with his hands. She shrieked and cried, "Polly, Polly, come here," and the accomplice seized a chair and struck Mrs. KINSLEY with it over her head, demanding to know where the money was. At first Mrs. KINSLEY said that "her daughter had all the money with her down to Lewiston." The negro then appeared and the demand was repeated, when she indicated it was at the head of the bed, in a closet in that place.

The negro then opened the passageway door leading from the bed-room into another room at the right, and searched the passageway in every part but could find nothing. The money was really in a trunk on a bureau in this room beyond, and there was a second door in the passageway opening directly into the room. The negro missed it, supposing that the passageway was only a closet, while it was both a closet and passageway. While the negro was searching for the money, POLLY CASWELL, aroused by the cry, arose, came into the sitting-room, and proceeded to the mantel-piece where she was trying to light a lamp.

The accomplice, hearing POLLY coming out, left the bed-side of Mrs. KINSLEY, the latter being partially insensible, and passing out of the bedroom—leaving the negro there—stealthily tip-toed up behind POLLY, who stood by the mantel-piece, and struck her on the head with, as is supposed, the hatchet, [illegible] to the floor; and the accomplice left her supposing she was dead. It was there that the pool of blood was found on the floor.

While the accomplice was disposing of Miss CASWELL, Mrs. KINSLEY began to move, as though attempting to get out of the bed, when the negro turned upon her and gave her a heavy blow with the chair which felled her senseless back upon her bed.

The accomplice then returned to the bedroom, and demand was again made for the money, but no response was received. Mrs. KINSLEY was still alive, but perhaps in a swoon. Her pockets and the closet were again searched. While the negro was searching the closet the accomplice was on the bed with the half dead Mrs. KINSLEY, and what happened there the negro does not pretend to have personal knowledge of.

At this point POLLY, who had been left for dead by the mantel-piece, was discovered up and moving [illegible] found.

Returning to Mrs. KINSLEY's bedroom, the negro found that the accomplice had made way with Mrs. KINSLEY by stabbing her in the neck. The negro was then sent for a light—all the transactions above detailed having been in the dark. He proceeded to the kitchen, but in trying to obtain a match he upset the match-box and it turned out that neither of the murderers could light a lamp. Having satisfied themselves of this, after some immaterial incidents, they sat down together upon the lounge in the sitting-room and talked over the money matter. After sitting there a short time the negro said: "It is of no use to stay here, we can't find the money;" whereupon they both arose and left the house by the back door. The negro asserts that when he entered the house the he had not the least idea that murder was contemplated, but when the work was commenced he says "he did his part."

The negro says there was no attempt to fire the buildings. The detective was satisfied previously from the inspection of the pile of burnt wood found in the shed that it was simply something taken from a stove.

There was no light in the house during the execution of the terrible tragedy, and no attempt on the part of the murderers to wash themselves there or divest themselves of any clothing. It was about 2 o'clock A. M. when the murderers finished their work.

The above are the essential points of the negro's confession, although some of his statements which bear upon the question as to who was his accomplice are withheld for the present by the officers.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the office of JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 26:

From New-York.—Smith Clift and family, Mrs. W. M. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kisley, James E. Kent, Wm. B. Tibbets, Mr. and Mrs. P Loveland Ronalds, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. W. S. Packer and family, F. E. Douglas, Udolpho Wolf and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanford.

From Boston.—Chas. Garrith and family, Col. James A. Penfield, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Motley, T. E. Guild, E. O. Schnagel, Edward Studley, Wm. Sheafe.

From San Francisco.—R. B. Woodward and family, Mr. Chichester, Jonas E. Clark and family.

From Philadelphia.—Thos. Balch and family, Isaac Gregg, J. E. Enos.

From Detroit.—Walter Buhl.

From Cleveland.—Wm. Leade.

From Central America.—J. R. Gill, Chas. E. Moore, Brooklyn, L. I.

The tallest Maine legislator measures 6 feet 7 inches.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

Investigation by the Fire Commissioners—Mysterious Origin of the Conflagration—Its Rapid Spread Due to Iron Shutters, Deficiency of Water, Open Hatchways, &c.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, for the purpose of investigating the origin of the late conflagration corner Broadway and Leonard-street, by which a loss of at least $1,250,000 was sustained. There were present Commissioners C. C. PINCKNEY, President of the Board, J. G. ABBE, M. B. BROWN and P. W. ENOS, and the Secretary, CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE. Commissioner ABBE, after the Board had organized, said:

"Mr. President, before proceeding with this examination I propose that some definite course of action or line of examination shall be agreed upon, in order that we may come at the facts as proposed in the resolution submitted by Commissioner ENOS at the last meeting of the Board, and under which we are now convened. The resolution calls for an examination into the origin of the late fire corner Broadway and Leonard-street, and also as regards the general management of the fire, the efficiency of the Department, and matters generally. In regard to the first proposition, I apprehend that the origin of that fire will ever remain a mystery. I do not know if any of the house of CHITTENDEN & Co. have been invited to be present and give evidence in relation to this matter. I suppose, however, they have not, as a preliminary examination was made by the proper officer, Assistant Fire-Marshal BAKER, on the day of the fire. Being present at the time, I am enabled to say that no information was elicited which would throw any light upon that point." Mr. CHITTENDEN stated that it had been their custom, after the close of the large business, for one of the junior partners to make a tour of the building and personally examine its condition in relation to its safety against fire. This was done at about 6 o'clock on the evening previous to the fire, as was testified to by one of the partners who was present at the time the informal examination was made. The store was closed soon after 6 o'clock, and one employe took the keys of the store, another the keys of the vault as usual, and that was the substance of the information elicited on that point. Mr ABBE closed by proposing that the line of examination of witnesses be in relation first to the origin of the fire, and second to the events which subsequently transpired in regard to the efficiency of the Department.

The latter suggestions of Mr. ABBE were approved by the Board, who proceeded with the examination.

TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE WATCHMAN HOONEY.

Peter Hooney testified as follows: I am a private watchman on Broadway; about half-past five o'clock on Tuesday morning, as I was coming up Leonard-street from Catharine-lane, toward Broadway, I saw something like steam escaping from the Chittenden building; heard a loud explosion and the noise of wood crackling and burning; I met a police officer, to whom I gave the information of the fire; the firemen responded immediately, and within a very few minutes the apparatus were on the ground; there were iron shutters to the windows of the lower floor; on the Leonard-street side of the building there was a hatchway running from the walk to the upper floors; this was provided with only one cover, and that near the top; there were not covers on each floor, as provided by law; there were boilers in the basement; I never examined them, and do not know of any one else who has made such examination.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER FREAN.

Officer Frean, of the Sixth Precinct, testified as follows: I was going up Leonard-street on the morning of the fire at about half-past five o'clock, when I discovered smoke coming out of the recess where the hatchway or dummy was situated; I gave the alarm rap, and in about five minutes' time No. 31 Engine was on the ground; the dummy was hoisted and lowered by steam power; there was an iron slideway running from the sidewalk down into the cellar; the steamer's men got their hose out immediately, but were unable to play upon the fire until they had cut away the iron doors; soon after No. 31 Engine arrived either No. 1 or No. 7 Engine, I forget which, came upon the ground; it was not more than ten minutes after No. 31 had arrived; some of the firemen of No. 31 Engine were outside their house when the alarm was given.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. WELCH.

Sergt. Welch, of the Sixth Precinct, being examined, said: I was on the corner where the fire occurred at about five o'clock on Tuesday morning, and there was no sign of a fire about the building; Officer Freen brought in the alarm to the Station-house at about thirty-five minutes past five o'clock; at a quarter before six o'clock I was on the ground; I saw No. 31 and three or four fire engines when I arrivedthere, and all to work; I considered they were very prompt in getting to work; the fire seemed to be all in the cellar; there seemed to be no fire on the first floor; I could see into the place; Messrs. Chittenden & Co. kept no light in their store and no padlocks upon their doors; I have served in the Fire Department five or six years; was foreman of No. 60 Hose Company for three years, and consider, as a fireman, that the Department were as prompt that morning as I ever saw them in my life; they could not have done more to save the building.

TESTIMONY OF ROUNDSMAN RYAN.

Roundsman Ryan, of the Sixth Precinct, testified as follows: I was in the Station-house when the alarm was brought in; that was at forty minutes past five o'clock; I left for the fire at about twelve minutes before six; when I got there the cellar was on fire; there were then four pipes playing on the flames; the fire was making very great headway; flames were bursting out of the basement windows in Catharine-lane, and out of the elevator on the Leonard-street side; I think the firemen were on the spot more quickly at that fire than at any other I ever saw; I observed nothing amiss in their conduct; the floor of the basement is a little below the sidewalk; the flames seemed to come from the sub-cellar; I suppose it was an hour or an hour and a-half after the fire broke out that the side wall on Leonard-street fell in.

TESTIMONY OF ROUNDSMAN O'CONNELL.

Roundsman O'Connell, of the Sixth Precinct, being examined, said: I called up the reserve at the Station-house on the morning of the fire, and while they were getting ready to go I started ahead of them; I got there at about a quarter to six o'clock; there were then two steamers on the ground, and two pipes ready for use on the fire; these were played as soon as the door on Leonard-street could be opened; I think that the firemen did as well as it was possible for them to do; I believe from what I saw that every man in firemen's uniform did all he could to put out the fire; some one put a ladder down the slide-hole with the purpose, I suppose, of reaching the fire in the sub-cellar, but the heat was so intense that the ladder had to be withdrawn.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER VAN ALSTEIN.

Officer Van Alstein, of the Sixth Precinct, testified as follows: At about 5:15 o'clock on the morning of the fire I tried the doors of Chittenden's building, and saw no indications of fire; I then walked to Chambers-street, and upon returning saw smoke and flame issuing from the building, and saw a man running from the corner toward the Station-house; the flames were then coming out of the elevator recess on Leonard-street.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JOURDAN.

Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, testified that he was on the ground about five minutes before six o'clock; the firemen, he thought, worked exceedingly well; as an expert in fire matters, he would express the belief that nothing could have been done that was not done to extinguish the flames; the firemen met with great difficulty in getting a stream on the fire because of the iron shutters; at one time there appeared to him to be no possibility of saving JAFFRAY's building; there was no collusion between his officers and the firemen in the giving of to-day's testimony.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. KENNEDY.

Sergt. Kennedy testified that he arrived on the ground at about six o'clock, and then found four engines, he thought, at work vigorously; the heat was very intense, so that a near approach to the building was impossible; he never saw the Fire Department work more earnestly for the subduing of the flames than on that occasion.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. KEHOE.

John H. Kehoe, of No. 31 Engine, testified that he was on patrol duty on the night of the fire from 12 to 3 o'clock; Mr. Bresson, of the same engine, was with him; he first saw the smoke when he was at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets; he ran to the house and gave the alarm; the men turned out promptly; it could not have taken No. 31 Engine more than two minutes to get to the fire after he gave the alarm, with steam up; the iron shutters had first to be broken open before the fire could be reached with water.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. BRESSON.

John J. Bresson, of No. 31 Engine, testified that he was on duty with Kehoe on the night of the fire from midnight until 6 o'clock in the morning; he reported to the house at 5 o'clock; shortly after leaving the engine-house, and at the corner of Leonard and Elm streets, he saw a blaze of light in the neighborhood of Chittenden's building; he immediately gave the alarm, which was promptly responded to by the firemen; when he arrived at the building the flames were coming from the sub-cellar through the [illegible]; everything that it was possible to do was done to extinguish the flames.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. PETER WEIR OF NO. 31 ENGINE.

Capt. Peter Weir, of Engine No. 31, testified that he was in the engine-house on the night of the fire; we had steam up that night, so that we could blow the whistle; we could get hitched up and ready to start in a minute and a half; we went promptly to the fire; got a line on from a hydrant on the northwest corner of Leonard-street and Broadway; we met with difficulty in getting water into the Leonard-street side of the building in consequence of the shutters; we had to get water on through a hatchway opening on Catharine-lane; after opening the iron shutters there, I tried to force the iron door on Leonard-street, but could not; I think Eight's truck men succeeded eventually in forcing it; the fire broke out on the Catharine-lane side; I could not tell, in consequence of the great blaze and smoke, whether there were covers to the hatchways on the different floors; I have been a fireman for a number of years, and have never been at a hotter fire; about five or six minutes were consumed in getting the iron door on Leonard-street open and a stream on; in less than ten minutes after the fire reached the basement from the sub-cellar it had spread to the upper floors through the hatchway; it was impossible for the firemen to save the building.

TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER PERLEY.

Assistant Engineer Perley testified that he was in command on the night of the fire; at Station No. 73 there are ten engines and three trucks and 120 men on duty, first alarm, and six engines and three trucks and 108 men, on second alarm; the water in the boilers in each of the steamers is required to be kept up to boiling heat, by means of heaters in the houses; when I got to the fire I think five steamers were there, Nos. 6, 20, 1, 7 and 31; the main difficulty in getting at the fire was in consequence of the iron shutters and doors; I think there could have been no saving the building even if this had not been so, as the fire had very great headway; the calibres of the engines were, of the first alarm: 3 first-class, 6 second-class and 1 third-class, all in good order; on the second alarm there were: 1 first-class and 5 second-class engines; all the trucks are alike; I never saw a fire burn more quickly than this one; I gave the second alarm about twenty minutes after arriving on the ground; there were stairs that led up from the street in the centre of the building; I saw no trap-doors on the hatchways; we had all the men and engines that we could use, but not enough water; No. 31 Engine gave out about an hour after commencing work, and was replaced by a heavier engine; if Chittenden's building had not fallen in when it did, I think Jaffray's could not have been saved; I think the scarcity of water was occasioned by the unnecessary waste caused by persons letting their hydrants run to prevent freezing, as well as by the great quantity used for manufacturing purposes; I would suggest as a remedy for the deficiency of water that additional sets of pipes for the use of the Fire Department should be laid through the City; I think water meters at each house would be most too expensive; I called, altogether, 16 engines out, only 13 of which I could use on account of the scarcity of water; I could not have used more steamers to advantage; I had all the men out that it was necessary for use; I experienced the same deficiency of water at the New Bowery Theatre fire; Jaffray's goods were not very greatly damaged by water.

Commissioner ENOS here observed that a note had been promised to the Board from Messrs. JAFFRAY, correcting the error so prevalent with regard to their loss, and stating that it was less than one-fifth of one per cent. of their insurances—these amounting to about $2,500,000, while their entire loss would not reach $5,000. They felt—so they said in a conversation with Mr. ENOS—that the Fire Department worked nobly, and that their gratitude was due to them for their very successful efforts in saving their building and its contents.

TESTIMONY OF DISTRICT-ENGINEER SHERIDEN.

District-Engineer Sheriden testified that he was at the fire; there was a stairway in the centre of the building; he tried to get down into the basement by means of a ladder, but could not owing to the intensity of the heat; it was the hottest fire he ever was present at—hotter even, he thought, than petroleum or varnish fires, because the flames were confined.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

District-Engineer Gilbert J. Orr; John Moore, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; Assistant Engineer William Brandon, George Quackenbush, Foreman of No. 8 Truck, and Walter Furlong, Foreman of Engine No. 1, were then examined. Their evidence corroborated that of previous witnesses as to the intensity of the fire, its rapid spread to the upper floors through the open hatchways, and the delay in reaching the flames, owing to the presence of strong iron shutters and doors in the building.

The testimony being closed, the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

The Hoboken Ferry Grievance—Meeting of Citizens at the Astor House.

A meeting of persons using the Hoboken Ferry was held at the Astor House yesterday.

On motion, Mr. W. J. BEEBE acted as Chairman, and Mr. SELYE as Secretary.

Mr. WALES said the meeting had been called for the purpose of appointing an Executive Committee to confer with the New-Jersey Senate Committee in regard to the passage of a bill regulating the ferries and doing away with the abuses which at present exist. He was satisfied from what he had heard that the New-Jersey Legislature would pass almost any bill their constituents' interests demanded.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had hoped some of the members of the New-Jersey Legislature would have been present at the meeting. He then spoke of the bad condition of the ferry-boats, particularly of the *Chancellor Livingston*, and was followed by other gentlemen who spoke to the same effect.

Mr. WHITING said that before a Committee was appointed it would be well to hear the views of those present on the subject. He suggested that an appeal should be made to Mayor HOFFMAN and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company to use their influence in the matter, and that a Special Committee should be appointed to wait on them.

Mr. JOHN J. VOSE said if their lives were really in danger while crossing this ferry, he supposed they would all be willing to contribute something pecuniarily to bring about a better state of things. Suppose they were to offer to place $250,000 or $500,000 worth of Morris and Essex Railroad bonds provided the Company would run a ferry of their own in opposition to Mr. STEVENS?

Mr. WHITING suggested that the Morris and Essex Railroad Company should be petitioned to make an arrangement with the Erie Railroad Company to pass passengers over the Pavonia Ferry, where there were ample accommodations and first-class boats. Mr. WHITING also suggested that Mayor HOFFMAN should be requested to bring the matter before the Common Council.

Several gentlemen said there was nothing to hope from Common Councils. Mr. STEVENS boasted that a champagne dinner would make it all right with any Common Council. As to the suggestion that the Morris and Essex Railroad should transfer the passengers to the Pavonia Ferry, this was not at all likely to be done, as Mr. STEVENS was a large stockholder in the Morris and Essex Railroad.

After some discussion as to the appointment of a committee, Messrs. BEEBE and SELYE were appointed a Committee to nominate members for an Executive Committee.

The meeting then adjourned to 3:30 P. M. on Wednesday next, when they will meet at the same place.

Relief for the South.

The following resolution was adopted yesterday by the New-York Stock Exchange:

Resolved, That a donation of $5,000 be made for the purchase of food and other necessaries of life for the suffering poor of the South, and that the same be placed for that purpose in the hands of the Southern Relief Commission.

A Card.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please do me the favor to say that the Maryland, of Baltimore, had no policy of insurance on Appleton's Building, as mentioned in your paper in giving particulars of the late fire of S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. This Company is named as having lost $10,000, and, being copied into other papers from yours, you will confer a favor by making the correction. This Company has never lost $500 in New-York.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. HAMBLETON, President.

LAW REPORTS.

Prize—The Rio Grande Cases—Blockade of the Mouth of that River—Did it Exist?—Common Use of those Waters by Mexico and the United States.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States vs. The Schooner Jennie and Cargo, and one other case.—The Schooner *Jennie* and cargo were libeled as prize in the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, having been, as alleged, captured within blockaded waters near the Mouth of the Rio Grande, under British colors, by the United States ship *Virginia*, in October, 1863. The cargo consisted of 154 bales of cotton in three lots. One lot of 39 bales of cotton shipped at Matamoras by Gross, Blersky & Co. to Ruprecht & Fortner, New-York, or order; one lot of 71 bales, shipped by Chas. F. Young, to his own order, New-York, and one lot of 44 bales shipped by Young to one Fersenheim, New-York.

The trial resulted in the dismissal of the libel, and the restoration of the ship and cargo to the claimants, upon payment of costs and damages by them.

From this decree the Government appealed, and the claimants also appealed, insisting that instead of being charged with costs and damages, they should have been allowed their costs and damages for detention, &c.

The Government submits the following conclusions of fact and law, upon the record, which suggest the main features in the case.

The capture was good, and made in American interdicted waters, while the ship in suit and her cargo of cotton were in the act of attempting to run the blockade. All the claims, without exception, are provisional claims only, in form and substance, not one of which has in any manner been ratified, recognized or prosecuted by any one of the parties to whom ownership was therein imputed, either of ship or cargo, and consequently no claimants were in Court when the adjudication was had, and no claimants still appear. But if there be a regular claim in Court, it must be disallowed, since in the case of each claim there is an utter absence of affidavit or specific averment, even in form, and none of them are supported in fact. No evidence exists in the record respecting ownership, either of ship or cargo, but that of the papers and crew of the ship, which, in the first instance, controls the adjudication. The irrevocable power of attorney, made between certain of the parties, was a sale to an enemy on its face; and that the vessel remained enemy's property is a recognized presumption which the most indubitable evidence to be adduced by the claimants can alone overcome. The proof in the record raises a violent suspicion in addition, that the papers throughout, concerning title to the vessel, are simulated, and that the pretended vendor in the case remained owner as before, and that he was an enemy in the employ of the Confederate States, which probably owned the vessel.

The claimants insist that it is absurd to say that there was an attempt to break the blockade, for there was no blockade, in law or fact, at the mouth of the Rio Grande to break. To say that a port was blockaded when forty or fifty vessels were loading and unloading in the harbor or roadstead of that port, and [illegible] in the presence of the United States vessels-of-war, and with the knowledge of the Government, would be to assert the highest absurdity. Nor is there proof of carrying any contraband of war to the enemy; nor is it shown that ship or cargo were enemy property.

The act of sailing or anchoring in American waters, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, is, in itself, and unaccompanied by any purpose to break blockade or to carry contraband of war to the enemy, no ground for condemnation or forfeiture. It is no violation of any principle of international law, nor of any act of Congress. Mexico and the United States are entitled to the common use of the waters leading into or out of the Rio Grande.

Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for United States; C. Eames for captors; Wm. Marvin for claimant.

Is Virginia in the Union?—The Question Raised in the Supreme Court—The Case of Capt. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 15.

Before Presiding Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the writ of habeas corpus of Capt. Geo. Olney.—This case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, on a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by the Justice on Thursday. The facts of the case were published in the TIMES of Friday, but we will briefly recapitulate them. Some eight or nine months ago the steamer *Washington Irving*, running between this City and Norfolk, Va., and other Southern ports, and of which the prisoner, Olney, was Captain, was attached at Norfolk by virtue of a civil process, by Sheriff Deggs. The steamer was thereupon fastened to the dock at Norfolk, but Capt. Olney subsequently cut her loose and put out to sea. Notice having been given to the commandant of the military post there the latter dispatched a gunboat in pursuit. The *Washington Irving* was overhauled after a severe chase, and five marines were placed on board, and the steamer was ordered back to Norfolk. The Captain followed for a while, but when off the Rip Raps, he suddenly turned about and made steam for New-York, and all the firing from the gunboat did not have the effect to arrest the Captain's progress. The steamer came on to New-York. Meantime Gov. Peirpoint telegraphed to Gen. Hooker, in command of this Department, to have the vessel seized on her arrival here, which was done. The five marines on their coming into port were transferred to Governor's Island. A requisition was then issued by Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia, upon Gov. Fenton, to have the Captain taken back to Virginia in charge of Sheriff Deggs. This requisition was granted and the prisoner ordered to be taken back, but just as the boat was leaving the dock on Thursday, this writ of *habeas corpus* was served. On this writ the prisoner was brought up yesterday.

The case being called on, a return was made to the writ by Detective Joseph Eustace, who, as an officer of the Metropolitan Police, said that he held Capt. Geo. Olney in custody by virtue of a requisition allowed by Gov. Fenton of the State of New-York, which requisition was made by Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia.

Mr. Geo. W. Blunt appeared for the people, and took the objection that the return was not made at the proper Court. It should have been made to the Oyer and Terminer, that Court being now in session.

Justice LEONARD thought that was not very material. He would be very glad if Justice Ingraham, of the Oyer and Terminer, could hear the case, and he would see if he was disengaged. The messenger reported that the Oyer and Terminer was still in session.

Judge Dean, counsel for the prisoner, suggested that there was a serious mistake in the wording of the return. The language of it was that Sheriff Deggs be taken back to Virginia. To that he had no objection; the quicker he went back the better. What he (counsel) wanted was to keep Capt. Olney here.

Another examination of the return was then made, and the process was altered to suit the facts of the case.

Judge Dean then said that he would like time to examine more fully the requisition of the Governor and the return as made by Detective Eustace. He had had no time to do so except the few moments since the case was called on. He said their reasons for getting out this writ of *habeas corpus* at this time were of a very grave and serious nature. They would take the ground that there was no such State as Virginia in the Union. That noble, time-honored State, once the pride of the Union—the "Old Dominion" of other days—had forfeited her right to be considered one of the United States, by the course she had taken during the rebellion and since the close of the war. There was no such State as Virginia, and consequently there was no such Governor as he who made a requisition for his client on the loyal Governor of the loyal State of New-York.

The Court—I think this case must go on unless there is something more in it, by way of defence, than the counsel states.

Judge Dean—But, your Honor, I have not yet determined whether I will demur to the return or traverse it. I cite your Honor to a late charge of Mr. Justice Nelson, of the United States Court, where he instructed the Jury that they were not to recognize a State as such unless the Congress of the United States had so recognized it. Virginia, he contended, had no *status*, such as would entitle her Governor to issue a requisition on Gov. Fenton.

The Court—Well, if Congress thinks there is no such State as Virginia, I don't think I shall concur in that doctrine until I am compelled to do so.

After some further discussion, the argument was set down for 11 o'clock this morning.

Under what Circumstances a Wife may Run her Husband in Debt for Silk Dresses, &c.—Quarrels Between Husband and Wife.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—FEB. 15.

Before Justice E. Darwin Smith and a Jury.

Mary A. Douglass vs. Chas. M. Mayer.—The plaintiff is a fashionable dressmaker in the upper part of the City, and the defendant a man of large wealth recently returned from Mexico and California. In the Spring of 1866 Mayer's wife bought two bills of goods of plaintiff, consisting of dresses and other female wearing apparel, amounting in the aggregate to about $800. The wife had previously purchased similar goods of plaintiff and the bills had been paid by her husband, the defendant. But as to the two bills in suit, the husband set up as a defence that his wife had left him and his house just before the first purchase, without any just cause or provocation, and that she remained away from him for a long time; that the articles purchased were not necessaries, but luxuries, she having at the time at least $2,000 worth of good clothing of the latest fashions, and enough to last her for six years, as the husband said on the witness stand. Dr. Mott was put on the stand by plaintiff to show the wealth and station in society of the defendant. He said he had visited the family professionally; he was called to attend upon them when they had rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which, as he understood from the defendant, were as expensive as $50 per day. Defendant had lived in a fine house, belonging to the estate of his late father, Valentine Mott, situated on the Bloomingdale road; he lived there as late as sometime in March, 1866, but he could not be sure as to the day they left. Witness had always understood the defendant to be a man of wealth; his wife always dressed expensively and with good taste; she was a lady in dress and manners; he understood that she was a Countess.

Several other witnesses were examined, and at the conclusion the Court charged the Jury briefly on the points of the law in the case.

He said that a husband must provide for his wife; he was bound to dress her in accordance with his means and his station in life. But a wife had no business to run her husband in debt, and if she left him and his house without cause, he was not bound to provide her even with the necessaries of life. As long as she staid with him and discharged her duties as a wife, he must provide for her, but if with no provocation she left him, the case was different. In this case it was shown that the dresses, &c., were

...instalments, (some of the dresses costing as high as [illegible]) were not necessaries. But there was another question for the Jury. The wife had bought bills of similar goods before, and those bills had been duly paid by the husband. Had the plaintiff received notice that the husband and wife had separated? Did the husband notify the dressmaker that he would pay no more bills of his wife's contracting? It was for the Jury to say whether a notice of this nature was brought to plaintiff's knowledge.

The Jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff Mr. H. Stanton; for defendant Channing & Cauldwell.

Action for Libel—Motion to Strike Out Parts of a Complaint—"Griffith Gaunt" in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 15.

Before Justice Leonard.

Charles Reade vs. Charles H. Sweetzer et al.—The plaintiff in this action is a well-known author of certain fictitious works. He resides in England. During the Summer of 1866 the *Atlantic Monthly* published a continued story entitled *Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy*. A certain weekly of this City criticised it very severely, and in the several criticisms, published in five of the weekly issues of the paper, as alleged, there was much libelous matter. At all events, Mr. Reade, of England, has brought this suit in the Supreme Court to recover damages in the sum of $25,000 for the several libels, which he says are embodied in these criticisms of the weekly paper.

The case is not yet at issue, no answer having been put in before the Court yesterday on a motion made by defendants' counsel to strike out about half of the complaint as irrelevant and redundant. The complaint is about forty-five foolscap pages in length, and embraces six or seven counts, some of which recapitulate the grievance in the same language.

It became an important question on the argument whether there should be a count in the complaint rehearsing the plaintiff's damages as an author and writer, and another setting forth the damages he had sustained as a man and a private citizen, by reason of the alleged libelous matter published in the before-mentioned weekly paper of this City.

The Court finally decided that certain portions must be stricken out; the plaintiff to be allowed to amend his complaint if he shall so elect.

For plaintiff, John Sherwood, Esq.; for defendants, Messrs. Sewall and Whitney.

Water-rents—What Constitutes a Hotel—When Can a Water-metre Be Attached?

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS—FEB. 15.

Before Justice Daly.

Charles T. Cromwell vs. The Croton Aqueduct Board.—Plaintiff is the owner of the Frankfort House, which was leased by defendant as a hotel, and was charged with water-rents applicable to such houses. Plaintiff having paid the rates for some time and not getting a supply of water most of the time above the first floor, finally refused to pay the bills, and obtained an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from cutting off the water or collecting hotel rates against his house. Defendants then proposed to attach a metre to the supply pipe and charge plaintiff rates according to the schedule for the amount of water used, and this was an order for plaintiff to show cause why the injunction should not be so far modified as to allow them to do so.

Counsel for defendants claimed that the Frankfort House was to all intents and purposes a hotel—one portion of it being used for a lodging-house, another portion for a restaurant, and another portion for a bar; but to avoid any controversy on that point, the Croton Board had concluded to class it under the provision of the ordinance relating to manufacturing "and other business requiring a large supply of water," and to attach a metre and charge for the amount consumed.

Plaintiff objected to this and claimed that his house came under the clause relating to ordinary dwelling-houses, and that he should be compelled to pay only the rates required in such cases, viz.: $3 50 per annum for every ten persons over the required number, fifteen. Otherwise, he claimed that it should be put among that class of houses where a "special contract" is authorized to be made between the owner and the Croton Board. He objected to the Board attaching a "metre," which he said was a lying contrivance, and not to be relied on. He was willing to make a "special contract" with the Board, but "pig-headed Stevens" had refused to make such a contract.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

C. T. Cromwell for plaintiff; the Corporation Counsel for defendants.

Lotteries and Junkmen.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the Grand Jury having concluded their labors, made two presentments, one in relation to junkmen and the other to lotteries.

LOTTERIES.

The Grand Inquest, at the close of this session, have examined with all deligence such matters as have been presented to them in reference to lotteries, under the charge of His Honor Judge INGRAHAM. They have received communications from the District-Attorney, and also from the Superintendent of Police, and, with one exception only, every disposition is manifested to discontinue operations. The exceptional case has been referred to the District-Attorney for further action. The Grand Jury also desire the Superintendent of Police to refer all infringements that may come under his notice to the proper authority.

WILLIAM HABERSHAW, Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM, Feb. 15, 1867.

JUNKMEN.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER,
GRAND JURY ROOM, Feb. 12, 1867.

To Hon. D. P. Ingraham:

The Grand Inquest in and for the body of the Courts of New-York having considered the manner in which the business of second-hand dealers and junk-shop keepers is conducted under existing laws and practices, it is of the conviction that petty thefts, larceny and burglary, are all encouraged, fostered, and most generally screened from detection, by the facility which is afforded by these establishments for the disposal of stolen articles; in consequence of the general practice of locating them in cellars and obscure rooms, where the transactions in the disposal of stolen articles are conducted with a privacy calculated to promote a feeling of security in the facility of a return for them, and thereby aid the transgressor in his unlawful and obnoxious operation. In the further consideration of this matter, the inquest entertains the opinion that the present method in which the business of second-hand dealers and junk-shops is practiced, is detrimental to the security of lives and property, and eminently calculated to induce, engender and shield thefts, especially the petty thefts of juveniles, but it is a nursery of theft and a market for stolen goods, and consequently it presents it as a public nuisance, demanding immediate abatement. The inquest entertains the further opinion that if the Common Council of this City would enact an ordinance rendering it obligatory upon parties holding licenses for the sale of second-hand articles and junk, to occupy premises located in a line with the sidewalk of the street, that there should be glazed sashes to the doors, and that they and the windows should be at all times uncovered; and that it also be required of all parties holding such licenses to keep an open and sufficient light within their premises during the hours of nights and Sundays, whereby the opportunity will be afforded to public officers and citizens, to see the parties disposing of articles therein; that the operation of such a law would not only arrest a great proportion of the petty larceny cases now practiced in this City, but that it would interpose a barrier to the facility with which juveniles, domestics and burglars can now dispose of their unlawful acquirements.

WM. HABERSHAW, Foreman.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were passed upon persons previously tried and convicted:

James Dougherty, manslaughter in the fourth degree, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Winn, for forgery in the fourth degree, State Prison for one year and eight months.

Henry Willett and Marcus L. Wells, for attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary for six months each.

Mary Ann Burns, for grand larceny, State Prison for one year and two months.

Mary Gorman, *alias* "Tappy," for grand larceny, sentenced to the State Prison for one year and four months.

Patrick Byrnes, for assault and battery, Penitentiary for one year.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Monell, Garvin and Jones, J. J.

George K. Chase *vs.* Boswell D. Hatch; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. (Opinion by Judge Jones.) John H. Lockwood *vs.* James B. Cullen; exceptions sustained and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. (Opinion by Judge Jones.) David C. Berry *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff, et al.; judgment against defendant Kelly affirmed with costs; judgment in favor of defendants Ketchum & Co. reversed, and new trial as to such defendants ordered, with their costs of appeal to abide the event. (Opinions by Garvin and Jones, J. J.)

By Robertson, C. J., Monell and Garvin, J. J.

Hope Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Dennis Perkins; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. (Opinion by Judge Garvin.)

By Robertson, C. J., and McCunn and Jones, J. J.

(Heard at March Term, 1866.)

Irvine *vs.* Wood, et al.; exceptions sustained; nonsuit set aside, and new trial ordered as to all defendants, with costs of appeal to plaintiff to abide the event; (opinions by Robertson, McCunn and Jones.) Mattison *vs.* Demarest; judgment affirmed with costs; (opinions by Robertson and Jones.) Keene *vs.* Clarke; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to plaintiff to abide the event; (opinion by Robertson, C. J.) Fraser *vs.* Harbeck; judgment for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs; (opinion by Judge McCunn.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Judge Jones.

Lavina B. Cole *vs.* John M. Howton; motion granted. John B. Fogerty *vs.* Lewis Andenned et al.; motion denied. Geo. De Metz *vs.* Charles Wittnoff et al.; complaint dismissed with costs. Charles Webb et al. *vs.* Wallace P. Grover et al.; motion granted. Thos. H. Wagstaff et al. *vs.* Edgar P. Hill; motion granted without costs. Frederick Pfaff *vs.* Michael Doody; motion denied without costs. Julius G. Garelly et al. *vs.* Frederick Baare; motion that the issues and specific questions of fact hereto annexed shall be submitted to a Jury for trial granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Joseph Cristello, indicted for assault and battery, was tried and convicted. On the 12th of December Joseph Buchman, of No. 186 Third-avenue, was passing through Henry-street, when the prisoner struck him with his fist. One of the witnesses said that the prisoner was a bad character. The prisoner claimed to have made the assault in self-defence. He was sentenced to the City Prison for thirty days, and was fined $50.

SENTENCES.

James H. Larkin, for grand larceny, State Prison for three years.

James Freeman, for grand larceny, Penitentiary for one year.

Joseph Yager, for assault and battery, City Prison, thirty days.

James Lamb, for assault and battery, sentence suspended and prisoner discharged.

Mary Miller and Mary Smith, for grand larceny, Penitentiary, one year each.

Christopher Call, for an attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary for one year.

James E. Kennedy, for assault and battery, remanded for sentence.

Alice Thompson, 16 years of age, for grand larceny, suspended and discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15, 1867.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '71...C.	108	2000 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	150
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	109⅝	100 do.........b30	150
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64	107	200 do	149
16,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	107¼	200 do	149⅝
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New	106⅝	100 do.... 2d call	151¼
45,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	105⅝	100 do	151
		100 N.Y. Cen	100¼
6,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	101⅝	200 do	100⅜
4,000 Tr. Notes,73-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅝	2700 do	100
		100 do.........b15	100
3,500 do.....3d Ser.	105⅝	200 do	99⅞
500 do......Small	105¼	1200 M. S. & N. I.	72⅞
5,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	108¾	1000 do	72⅞
		400 do	72⅞
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	66⅝	100 do.........s15	72¾
9,000 do	66	200 do.........s60	72
60,000 Tenn. 6s, N	66¼	100 do.......2d call	72⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s, N	63¾	100 Erie R.........s60	56
4,000 Louisiana 6s	82	100 do.........b3	56⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s	92	300 do	56¼
50,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	25¼	500 do	56¼
1,000 Erie 1st M	102	2500 do	56⅜
2,000 do	102¼	200 do.........b30	56⅞
1,000 Harlem 1st M	102	300 Reading R	104⅛
2,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	97	4000 do.........s60	103⅞
5,000 Chi. & N.W.1st M	84	200 do	104⅛
10,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	101	100 Ill. Cen. R	115⅝
12,000 Dub. & S. C. 1st.	80	200 do	115¼
1,000 Cleve.& Pitts.4th	75	1000 do.........s60	115¼
10,000 C.& R. I.& P.7s	90¼	200 do	115⅞
7,000 do	90¾	200 Clev. & Pitts R	82⅝
8 Bank of America	134	100 do	83
10 Continental Bank	102	5 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	101
50 Fourth National	103⅝	100 Chic. & N. W	36¼
100 Canton Co	45¼	200 do	36⅞
100 do	45¼	300 do	35⅞
9 Del. & Hud. Canal.	146	600 do.........b3	36
200 Central Coal	44	200 Chic. & N. W. P	66¼
100 do	43⅝	1000 do	66⅜
400 Wilkesbarre Coal	40	400 do	66⅜
200 Quick. Min	40	50 Chic. & R. I	97⅜
600 Mar. Min. Pr	22	1200 do	97
50 Adams Ex. Co	64	10 New-Jersey Cen	128
7 do	63	100 P., F. W. & C	96⅝
50 do	63½	1300 do	96⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	59¼	50 do	97
200 do	59	100 do.......2d call	97¼
100 do......2d call	59¼	100 Mil. & St. P	40
100 Chic. & Alt	114¼	100 do......3d call	39¾
100 Alt. & T. H	32	100 Erie R	56⅝
36,000 U. S. 6s, '81.....R	109⅝	100 do.........b30	57
6,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '93	93	600 do	56⅝
50 U. S. Ex. Co	63	500 Chic. & N. W	36⅞
100 West. U. Tel	43⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr	66⅝
300 Canton Co	45⅝	100 do.........s30	66⅝
50 Pac. M. St. Co	151½	200 do	67
200 N. Y. Cen	100	100 Chi. & R. I	97¼
200 Reading R	104½	25 do	98

SECOND BOARD.

20,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	109¼	200 N. Y. Central	100⅜
11,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, C.'65		300 do	100
New Issue	105⅝	200 do.........s5	100
1,500 do	10[illegible]	200 do	100
10,500 U.S.5s.10-40s..C.	101⅝	600 Erie R	56⅝
1,800 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, First Ser.	106	1000 do	56⅜
		200 Hud. R. R	130
10,500 do.....3d Ser.	105⅝	200 Reading R	104⅛
15,000 do	105¾	150 Mich. Cen. R	108
[illegible] Tenn. 6s........r-c	66	400 M. S. & N. I	73
4,000 Missouri 6s	92	300 Ill. Central R	115½
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	93½	100 do	115½
45 Phenix Bank	106	400 Clev. & Pitts	83
5 West. U. Tel		200 do.........b30	83
100 do	43⅝	100 Chi. & N. W	36
100 Mariposa Pr	21⅞	100 Chi. & N.W.P	66
200 Canton Co	45	300 do	66⅝
100 At. M. S. S. Co	100	200 do	66⅝
100 Amer. Coal	60	600 Chic. & R. I	97⅛
25 Wells&Fargo's Ex.	65	500 do	97⅞
180 Pacific M. S	151	25 do	98
200 do	151¼	100 do	97¼
100 do	151¼	100 Tol., Wab. & W	40⅝
200 do	150½	100 P., F. W. & C	97
200 do	150	200 do	97⅛
100 Mil. & St. P	59⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. R	114¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 N. Y. Cen	100¼	100 Pa. M. S. Co....b15	150¼
900 do	100½	200 Reading R.........s3	104¼
3300 do.........s3	100	100 Hudson R. R......c	128
400 do.........c	100¼	500 M. S. & N. I	72⅞
1000 do.........s3	100¼	400 do	72⅞
800 Erie Railroad....s3	56¼	1200 do.........c	72⅞
3200 do.........s3	56¾	200 do.........b10	72⅞
500 do.........c	56¾	400 do.........s3	72⅞
400 do.........b10	56⅝	400 Cleve. & Pitts	83½
1400 do	56⅜	300 Chi., R. I. & P	97⅞
400 do.........c	56⅝	500 do.........b3	97⅞
300 do.........b3	56⅝	1100 Chic. & N. W....s3	36⅛
400 do.........s3	56⅝	200 do.........s30	36⅛
200 do.........s5	56⅝	200 do.........b3	36⅛
500 do	56⅜	300 Chic.& N.W.Pf	67⅛
400 do.........b3	56⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Pac. M. S. Co	152¼	200 Cleve. & Tol	120
100 West. U. Tel....s10	43⅝	600 C. & N. W. Pr	66⅝
1200 N. Y. Cen.......s3	100⅛	500 do.........b3	67
400 do	100⅛	200 P., F. W. & C	97⅛
400 Erie Railroad	57⅛	300 Chic., R. I. & P..b3	97⅞
900 do.........s3	57	500 do.........s60	97⅞
200 do.........b3	57⅛	500 do	97⅞
300 do	57	200 do.........s3	97⅞
500 Reading R.........c	104⅛	2100 do	97⅞
100 Tol., W. & W.....s3	40⅛	200 do.........s15	97⅞
400 Mich. S. & N. I	73¼	200 Chi. & N. W	36⅞
500 do	73⅛	400 do	36⅞
200 do.........b3	73⅛	500 do.........b3	36⅞
200 do.........s3	73⅛	100 do.........b10	36⅞
100 do.........s15	73⅛	100 do.........s3	36⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts	83⅛	200 do	36⅞
300 do	83		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen	100⅛	300 C., R. I. & P	97⅞
200 do.........b3	100⅛	200 do	97½
400 do	100⅛	100 do.........b3	97⅞
1200 Erie Railroad	56⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	36⅞
900 do.........s3	56⅞	100 do.........s15	35⅞
100 do.........s10	56⅞	200 C. & N. W. Pf	66⅞
400 Reading R	104⅛	800 do	66⅞
300 M. So. & N. I....b3	73⅛	600 do.........s3	66⅞
600 do	73⅛	300 do.........b3	66⅞
100 do.........b10	73⅛	100 do.........s3	66⅞
200 do.........b3	73⅛	200 P., Ft.W. & C....s3	97⅛
200 do.........s10	73	100 do	97⅛
100 Tol., W. & W	40⅛		

FRIDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. weaker than last night, up to 1 o'clock, when, owing to the stiffness of Exchange on London for Saturday's steamers, the price advanced from 136⅛@136¼ to 136⅜@⅝ ℘ cent. There was no particular excitement in the Gold Room, and no great confidence shown by the speculators on either side of the account. The Customs demand continues on a liberal scale this week, but the price of Gold fails to respond to the mere daily wants of the Importers, as it is not known whether or not the Treasury Office is disposed to sell these receipts as they come in to swell the Gold balances of the Government in the absence of further Payments of Gold Interest on the Funded Debt. Between this time and the 1st of May these Payments (all in March,) amount to only $4,300,000, whereas the February, March and April Customs at New-York and the out ports will probably reach $36,000,000@$38,000,000.

The standard drawers of Exchange for Saturday's mail advanced their rate to 108⅝ for 60 days, and 109⅝@¾ for short sight Bills on London, and the offering of Southern and other transient Bank Bills at the usual concession of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. was not so free as for the previous mail or two. Some good short-sight, City drawn, on London, was done at 109⅝ ℘ cent. The U. S. 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, were held with firmness, but the sums offering are so moderate, even at the advance, as to have no marked influence on the supply of Exchange made against their transmission abroad. The Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, were advanced this afternoon to 105⅝ ℘ cent. on a large investment demand, in the aggregate, from parties who are collecting to-day the 15th February coupon on the First Series of 7-30's. A good many of these parties are also selling their 7.30s to save the trouble of conversion, and buying the Consolidated 5-20s. They make the difference of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. in the price, and 45 days' Gold interest accumulated on the Consolidated Bonds, equal to full 1 ℘ cent. in Currency, in addition.

There was increased animation in the Railway Market to-day. The business was quite large on all the prominent New-York and Western Roads, though induced mainly by and for account of the bearish speculators. They sold with great freedom of New-York Central, Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Northwest; and also, on the Miscellaneous Shares, of Pacific Mail, and it was some relief to the previous dullness and depression of the Street that a heavy speculative business was actually going on. Even the operators of the Exchange and on the Street who look for higher prices as we advance into the Spring, and who are bullish in their feeling, if not in actual interest, were rather pleased to see the volume of speculation on the increase. The foundation, they argue, is evidently making for a heavy Spring movement, wh[illegible] of the short [illegible].

The sales of Pacific Mail are said to be based in part on rumors, which we have reason to believe are wholly unfounded, of the yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama and the quarantining of some of the steamships of the Company. The non-announcement of the February quarterly dividend was also alluded to; but it is proper to say that the time and meeting of the Board of Management for declaring this dividend has not yet transpired.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night: The Public Funds continued firm, and the Railway speculation active. The market for Money is 5 ℘ cent on pledge of the Public Funds and 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers generally.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	101¼	101½	Northwestern	36⅝	36
U. S. 5-20s	110	110	N. West Pref	66⅜	66⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	106	Rock Island	97⅞	97⅛
N. Y. Central	100¼	100¼	Fort Wayne	97	97
Erie	56½	56⅝	Cumb'land Coal	35	35¼
Hudson	128½	129	Quicksilver	40⅛	40
Reading	104	104½	W. U. Telegraph	44⅜	43⅝
Mich. Southern	72⅞	73	Mariposa Pref	22	22⅛
Illinois Central	115⅞	115¼	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	25⅞
Pittsburgh	83	82⅞	American Gold	136⅜	136⅜
Tennessee 6s	66¼	66⅝	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following are the bids to-day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	104	5-20 con., 1865 n. iss.	105⅝
6 ℘ cent., 1868	101	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	107
6 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1881	108¾	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	108
Coupon 500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅝	2nd coupon, 1871	108
5-20 registered, 1862	107	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	102
5-20 coupon, small	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	101½
5-20 500 & 1,000	109¼	7 3.10, 1st series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1864	107½	7 3.10, 2d series	105½
5-20, 500 & 1,000	107¾	7 3.10, 3d series	105⅜
5-20 .500 & 1000, 1865	107¾		

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Chatham	140
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	104
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	123
Mechanics'	115	People's	120
America	134	Nassau	103
Phenix	103	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	142	Corn Exchange	117
National	110	Continental	102
Commerce	112¼	St. Nicholas	104
Ocean	101½	Central National	108
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	103¼

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	90	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	88¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	104	Tol. & W. 2d M. ex	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	104	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 1st mort.. 1867	102¼	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	70¼
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	102	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92⅝
Erie 7s, 3d mort.. 1883.	102	Gal. & Chic., Ext	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	91¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888.	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	Clevé. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85.	103	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	101
Harlem 3d mort., '68	96	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich.Cen.8 ℘ ct.'69-'72.	106	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Chi.,B.&Q.8 ℘ ct.1st M.	110¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M	91
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	91	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '65	97	Chic. & Alton, S. F	100
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F'd7℘c.	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Alton Inc	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T.H. 2d M. pfd	80	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75¼	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F	94	Joliet & Chic. 1st M	100
Chi. & N.W. In't B	90	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M	80

The following are the comparative weekly Cotton receipts at New-Orleans for the present and previous seasons, exclusive of Florida, Alabama and Texas Cottons, by sea and lake. The latter amount, since Sept. 1, to 34,597 bales:

Week.	1866. Bales.	Week.	1865. Bales.
Sept. 8	1,547	Sept. 7	19,638
Sept. 15	2,013	Sept. 14	14,264
Sept. 22	2,643	Sept. 21	17,618
Sept. 29	4,163	Sept. 28	16,018
Oct. 6	7,566	Oct. 5	30,065
Oct. 13	12,662	Oct. 12	25,801
Oct. 20	11,566	Oct. 19	23,216
Oct. 27	21,500	Oct. 26	23,949
Nov. 3	22,019	Nov. 2	22,506
Nov. 10	25,662	Nov. 9	19,639
Nov. 17	24,968	Nov. 16	20,368
Nov. 24	27,708	Nov. 23	15,830
Dec. 1	28,836	Dec. 1	21,526
Dec. 8	25,299	Dec. 8	22,402
Dec. 15	31,979	Dec. 14	11,271
Dec. 22	37,764	Dec. 21	19,271
Dec. 29	39,461	Dec. 29	23,359
Jan. 5	24,344	Jan. 5	21,848
Jan. 12	35,019	Jan. 12	20,912
Jan. 19	29,664	Jan. 19	16,427
Jan. 26	38,755	Jan. 25	24,080
Feb. 2	41,656	Feb. 2	21,362
Feb. 9	26,030	Feb. 9	21,673

The London quotation this morning for Illinois Central should have been marked on our Cable dispatch *ex-Jan. dividend*, 5 ℘ cent. in Currency being equal to about 3⅜ ℘ cent. Sterling Money.

The *Journal of Commerce* editorially charges a want of liberality (and by implication, bad faith,) on the Treasury for its offer to convert the 7.30s, first series, into the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, in place of giving in exchange a 5-20 Bond redeemable in not less than five nor more than twenty years after 1867. There would be some plausibility in this complaint, if, after the 7.30s of Aug. 15, 1867, fall due, and the option of the holder to convert, actually inures, by the original contract, the Secretary should refuse Gold-bearing 5-20s running from that date. But such is not the case. He has invited conversions into his Consolidated 5-20 Stock of 1865, six months or more before the right to convert at all matures, and on the same terms—dollar for dollar. If the holders imagine that a special issue of 5-20s, dated from August, '67, in place of July, '65, will then fetch more Money in the open market, or prove more valuable by the two years' longer date as an investment, they will, of course, decline this invitation. There is, too, in such case, no illiberality shown, and no obligation violated on either side. The Secretary, having manifested his purpose to anticipate conversions as rapidly as he can buy or exchange for the 7.30s, and sell or issue for the object of such purchase or exchange, his Consolidated 5-20s has afforded the holders of the former a ready market, and saving to them all the delay and trouble of making their own exchanges at Washington next August, or they can make the exchange through any of the great dealers in Wall-street at a present advantage of full one ℘ cent., counting the accrued interest on the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865. It is not likely that he will make any other series or denomination of Consolidated 5-20s until August, and then only to the extent that holders of the maturing 7.30s may signify their preference for the extended date. Nor is this option or preference in the slightest danger of being then denied to them.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,699,087. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	530	$272,0[illegible]	622	$312,059	2,241	$1,054,006
Man. of Cotton	467	152,187	649	281,082	1,326	392,000
Man. of Silk	157	162,[illegible]	205	291,739	269	312,300
Man. of Flax	259	97,659	115	30,498	1,383	391,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	3,612	126,284	98	15,562	872	112,188
Total	4,976	$818,146	1,608	$880,941	6,766	$2,696,[illegible]
		880,941				818,146

Total entered.....$1,699,087 Total marketed..$3,516,738

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,288,418 85, of which $475,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $204,000; Payments, $1,421,891 70; Balance, $119,059,457 75.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, as we have already announced, to pay expressage on United States 7.30 notes sent to the Treasury Department at Washington for conversion, until March 31, 1867. Heretofore shippers have been required to prepay the freight. The following regulations in relation to indorsements of 7.30 notes forwarded to the Treasury Department for conversion must be carefully observed:

"When notes transmitted for settlement are payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the payee, they must be indorsed by him 'pay the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption,' over his signature, and bonds will issue in his name. Notes payable to order and held by other parties than the original payee must have the indorsement of the payee, and also be indorsed 'pay the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption,' over his signature, by the holder presenting them. In all cases of notes payable to order, satisfactory evidence of identity of indorsers must be furnished. When notes issued in blank are forwarded for conversion, they must be indorsed 'pay the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption,' over the signature of the party forwarding them. When notes transmitted are indorsed by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by the original or a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts. All letters should state the kind—'Registered' or 'Coupon'—and the denomination of the Bonds wanted in exchange. When Registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or Charleston.

Express charges on Seven-thirty Notes forwarded by Adam's Express Company for conversion, and on [illegible] until March 31, 1867.

The National Banks and the Currency Question.

From the Philadelphia [illegible], Feb. 14.

The question of greatest interest in financial circles at the present time is how to provide for the payment of the maturing compound interest notes. The National Banks hold, as a portion of their legal reserve, nearly one hundred millions of these securities, all of which fall due within a year. About fifty millions are in the hands of private parties, being so held as good and stable investment. The banks, having the largest interest at stake, are, of course, most deeply interested in any plan looking to the redemption of this form of securities; and because they have naturally manifested that interest, and, through their most trustworthy officers, have been in consultation with the Treasury Department as to the best course of policy to be adopted under the circumstances, they have heaped upon them an almost unlimited amount of abuse and denunciation. So great has become this opposition to the banks, that we hear constantly now the expression used, "National Bank interest," as if that interest could be in any way different or contrary to the interest of the entire people. The National Bank system has so interwoven itself into our financial, industrial and social policy—has so identified itself with the commerce, industry and manufactures of the country, that it would be impossible to strike a blow at the banks without working incalculable evil to the prosperity of the nation itself. These banks were called into existence by the exigencies of the war; and while they proved a valuable ally to the Government throughout its long struggle with the rebellion, they are none the less useful and essential to our prosperity in peace. They are built upon as solid a foundation as any banking system that was ever conceived. While they afforded assistance to the Government in time of war, and returned at the same time good dividends to their stockholders, they gave to the country a sound and uniform currency, which alone—when we contrast it with that of the old State Banks—would entitle them to our support and gratitude. These banks are entirely beyond the control of politics and politicians, and rest for their security upon the solid, legitimate business of the country; and though it may be true that they aim at the special good of their own stockholders, they also insure, by the completeness of their mechanism, an exemption to the country from the panic and financial disturbances that, in years gone bye, harassed business at almost stated intervals. In view of the advantages and benefits we, as a people, are deriving from the National Banks, we greatly deprecate any attempt to raise up a prejudice in the popular mind against them. The occasion of the latest outburst against the National Banking system, on the part of free-trade newspapers of New-York and other cities, is found in the fact that a bill has lately been brought to the attention of Congress, by the friends of the National Banks, whose object is to substitute in the place of the compound-interest notes, now held by the banks, an equal number of four ℘ cent. certificates, which are to be used as a legal reserve. It is argued that this four ℘ cent. is a gratuity to the banks from the Government, and hence the expression, as applied to these institutions, that they are "pet banks." The truth is, however, that instead of this being a gratuity by the Government, it is an absolute saving of many millions of dollars. In the first place, this reserve, in the form of an interest-bearing security, is necessary to prevent financial panics and disorders. With the reserve in plain legal tenders, will any one acquainted with the workings of the best banks ever established say that, under all circumstances, that reserve will be untouched; that it will not be trenched upon to ease a tight money market or help on speculative interests? The law might be as imperative as it could be to prevent such use of the reserve, but it would fail. When the examiner would come round at the end of the quarter, the reserve would be on hand; and in order to present that state of things required by the law, the banks would call in all their loans suddenly, without regard to the harm it might do business men, their own security being paramount to every other consideration. This sudden contraction would cause panics innumerable, and put the business of a city at the entire mercy of its banks. With an interest-bearing reserve, however, there would be no such inducements held out, for the certificates when once out of the custody of the bank would create the suspicion that its reserve was being molested. But how would the opposers of the present plan undertake to redeem the compounds? There are but two ways—either by issuing one hundred millions additional greenbacks to take their place, or else by authorizing a long funding six per cent. loan, and negotiating it through the same agencies, and in the same manner as the original five-twenty loan of over five hundred millions was negotiated. Congress would not, under any conceivable circumstances, sanction an expansion of the currency to meet the extent of another hundred millions. For the past year the policy of the Government has been one of gradual contraction, and the law authorizing the withdrawal of four millions per month was adopted to prevent a too hasty contraction. This plan, therefore, would not answer. As to the negotiation of a new loan, there would be as little likelihood of that producing the desired benefit, for the Government would be obliged to pay 6 ℘ cent. interest in gold on this hundred millions. We look upon this 4 ℘ cent. certificate bill, therefore, as a just compromise between the Government and the people, as represented by the National Banks. It is stated that Mr. JAY COOKE has, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, strongly indorsed the plan proposed, and when we consider that that gentleman's personal interest would naturally lead him to favor the buying up of the compounds, by the issue of a new loan, which he would undoubtedly have the negotiation of, we may readily conclude that the certificate bill is urged forward by the National Banks on the ground of its national usefulness alone.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock.
Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell
Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:
$ 8 per share paid in for.............$ 4
11 per share paid in for.............7
14 per share paid in for.............10
17 per share paid in for.............13
American, Adams', United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited.
N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed in blank, except as to the number of shares.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

TEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, issued for sewerage, engine-house, City Hall, &c., for sale by A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 15, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 2,209 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,963 bbls. Pork, 1,569 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,866 pkgs. Lard, 34 pkgs. Beef and 626 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $8 25 @$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—No change of moment has occurred in price. Sales have been unimportant.

CANDLES—Have been in request at previous figures.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in better demand at uniform prices. Middlings, 33c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,250 bales, against receipts of 4,630 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	22,055
Receipts last week	31,128
Receipts preceding week	17,752
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	128,846
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	278,777
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,894
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	64,527
Exports since Sept. 1	177,995
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	210,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,162,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	563,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	605,000

DRY GOODS—A very fair demand, all things considered, [illegible] desirable fabrics, which are in quite moderate supply, and outside the line of Domestic Cottons, in which there is some irregularity and weakness, there is a fair degree of firmness in prices. STEWART'S figures to-day for Domestic Cottons [illegible] bleached, 16½c.; Langdon 4-4, do. 22c.; do. 42 inch, 24½c.; do. 45 inch, 26½c.; and Williamsville do. [illegible] 23½c. Foreign goods have been more freely dealt in during the week, both privately and through the auction rooms, on a more stable business regards prices of seasonable articles. The total destruction by fire on Monday last, of the extensive establishment of Messrs. E. S. CHEESEBROUGH & Co., in Broadway, disturbed the current of trade. The firm is again promptly in the market with a full and entirely fresh stock of goods, having made extensive withdrawals of bonded supplies, which doubtless account in part for the greatly increased outflow of foreign goods from warehouse during the week, reaching an aggregate of $2,696,592, against only $1,000,936 the preceding week. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,699 087, including $818,146 entered for consumption direct, and $880,941 entered for warehousing. The amount of foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $3,515,738, against $2,755,788 the preceding week.

FISH—The demand has been somewhat brisker; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day. Sound common grades have not varied much in price. Medium and high grades, however, have been quite freely offered, and as there has been no corresponding demand, prices have again receded 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales since our last have been 6,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10; common to good Extra State at $10 @$10 90; good to choice do. do. at $11@$11 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 75 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 80	@10 50
Extra State	10 60	@11 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 80	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 75	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 75	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 30	@16 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower. Sales since our last 300 bbls., at $10 40@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 40@$15 25 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy at $11 75@$14 50 for extra, ℘ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at from $7@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 530 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at $2 65@$3, chiefly within range, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled to-day. Sales were confined to 14,300 bushels, including No. 2 Chicago Spring, part at $2 25, and White California at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at higher prices, at the close was less inquired for and less buoyant. Sales since our last 72,000 bushels at $1 09½@$1 10, chiefly at $1 10 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 10½@$1 11 for do. afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are depressed, and much lower to-day, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 57c.@61c., chiefly at 57c.@59c., and State a 65c.@67c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales of 39,000 bushels. Barley has been in moderate request, and desirable lots have been firm in price. Sales since our last 38,500 bushels at $1 14@$1 25 for Canada West, free, the latter rate for Bay Quinte; 95c. for do., in bond, and $1 08 for four-rowed State, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Rye has been plenty and depressed in price. Sales 13,500 bushels at $1 15 @$1 22 for old and new Western, and $1 25@$1 30 for State, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 65 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@65c. ℘ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The market is unchanged. A fair trade continues for consumption at current rates of last week. On the 1st of February we estimated the stock on hand in this market at about 5,000 bales; since that time the consumptive demand has been small, and by liberal receipts our stock now reaches nearly 8,000 bales. The following is probably a correct estimate of the number of bales remaining unsold in hands of growers and dealers throughout the entire country:

New-York City, bales	8,000
Madison and Oneida, bales	2,000
Otsego and Schoharie, bales	1,500
Franklin, bales	500
Other Counties, bales	1,500
Eastern States, bales	500
Western States, bales	1,000
Grand total, bales	15,000

HIDES—Are inactive at former rates.

LATHS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Sales have been moderately dealt in within our previous quotations.

LIME—Is steady in price on a moderate business.

MOLASSES—Is rather more inactive including Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in better demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 66½c.@68½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 81½@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are in request at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 26@$1 30, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more demand, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 29c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,800 bbls., in sundry small lots, at $20 25@$20 87 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 75, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 62, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February, March and April, part at $20 62@$20 87 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Sales 480 pkgs. Bacon is unsettled but steady; sales 520 boxes, part at 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; and 11½c.@12c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales since our last 1,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12c.@12¾c. for new, ℘ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 9½c.@9¾c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request at $33@$36 50 for India Mess, and $31@$32 50 for Prime Mess ℘ tierce; sales 390 tcs. Beef Hams are in fair demand at $33 50@$35 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 275 bbls., part to arrive. Butter has been in moderate request at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in pretty fair demand at 10c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c.@22c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	35	@38
New-York State, Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb	37	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb	30	@32
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	20	@22
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb	15	@16

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 13th inst., says: "There has been a moderate improvement in business during the week; the opening of navigation on the Ohio has caused general activity in the river trade, and the exports of many articles have been quite large. Among the exports for the past week we find 11,000 boxes candles, 10,858 sacks corn, 3,000 boxes cheese, 1,800 packages cabinet ware, 3,000 bbls. lard, 11,000 bushels malt, 13,000 bushels oats, 1,600 hhds. and 800 tierces bacon and dry salted meats, 4,000 bbls. pork, 34,000 packages of general merchandise, 17,000 bushels wheat and 4,400 bbls. whisky. The great bulk of the shipments went to the South. It also gives the following additional returns of

Pork Packing in the West.

STATE	Packed to date.	Estimate for the season.	Total packed last year.	Pounds per hog lighter.	Pounds per hog heavier.
Council Bluffs, Iowa	3,600	6,000	10,000		30
Anderson, Ind	7,200	7,200			
Fredricksville, Ill	3,962	4,000	1,300		
Marion, Ind	153	103	50	33	
Atchison, Kan	500	800			30
Keosauqua, Iowa	3,800	3,800			
Bremen, Ohio	6,000	6,000	3,500		
Parkersburgh, W. V.	1,200	1,200	950		
New-Castle, Ind	2,600	2,600			20
New-Burlington, O.					
Fremont, Ohio	2,400	2,400	1,805	12	
Cambridge, Ind	2,500	2,500	509		
Dublin, Ind	2,360	2,360	3,900		
Total	35,675	39,013	22,005		
Previously reported	1,941,304	2,186,190	1,432,993		
Grand total	1,976,979	2,225,203	1,454,998		

Estimate for the year	2,225,203
Total packed last year	1,454,998
Estimated increase so far	770,205

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending Feb. 12, Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Provision market has been only moderately active during the past week. The arrivals of hogs have fallen off considerably, and the general impression is that the packing season is rapidly approaching its close. The improvement in the price of the animal has not been met by a corresponding advance in products, and packers in consequence have shown but little disposition to buy, and two or three houses have stopped cutting. The demand for Mess Pork has been sufficient to keep the price most of the time at $19 50, but there has been a very noticeable lack of interest in the article on the part of speculators. At the close Western Mess was offering at $19 50, and holders ask $19 50@$19 75. The stock held here is light, and probably does not exceed 8,000 barrels. Extra Clear Pork has sold at $20 50. We quote Clear Pork at $19 75@$20. No transactions have been reported in Thin Mess. Prime Mess has sold in a small way at $16 75; holders generally ask $17. Extra Prime has been in good demand at $13 50, and holders have mostly declined to sell under $14. Pickled Hams have been more sought after, and sellers have realized better prices. Sales have been as high as 10½c., though at the close there are sellers at 10¼c., and buyers are holding off. Dry Salted Shoulders have sold at equal to 7½c. packed, and the stock is reduced. In English meats there has been but little done, owing to the small supply and firmness of holders. Cumberlands have sold at 8½c. packed. Short Ribs are held at 10c. packed, and Short Clear at 11c. No Long Cut Hams offering—stock about exhausted. Prime Lard has ruled firm at 12c., though at the close buyers only offer 11¾c. No. 1 Lard has sold at 11c. The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up no live and 3,889 dressed. Live are selling at $5 25@$6 60 ℘ 100 lbs. gross, and dressed at $7 25@$7 60 ℘ 100 lbs. net. The total packing to date, including the Hogs in packers' hands, is in the neighborhood of 123,000, against about 75,000 at same date last year. The stock of barreled Pork held here is about 10,000. Of Lard there are about 5,000 packages, of Pickled Hams about 6,500 tierces."

RICE—Has been in demand and steady, including Carolina at $10@$10 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in fair supply and slack request, including Clover at 13c.@14½c. ℘ lb.; Linseed at $2 40@$2 50, (gold;) rough Flax at $2 70@$2 90; Timothy at $3 50@$3 85 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet, at irregular quotations.

SOAP—Has been lightly dealt in, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10½c.; Laundry, 11c., and Family, 11½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet since our last, including Ginger at 14½c.@15c.; Jamaica Pimento, free, at 19c.@19½c.; Pepper at 21½c.@22c.; Cloves at 17½c.@18c.; Cassia at 42½c.@43½c.; Mace at 87½c.@90c.; and No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Business has been rather tame; prices have not varied much. Sales since our last 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c., and 560 boxes Havana at 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 57,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 41,000 lbs. Grease a 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and steady.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at former rates.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,700 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. by sailing vessel, and ⅝d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 48,000 bushels Corn at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; 450 tcs. Beef by steamer at 6s. ℘ tierce; 150 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 4s. ℘ bbl. For London, by steamer, 350 pkgs. Pork and Beef at 5s. and 7s. respectively. For Gibraltar, a brig, with petroleum, on private terms.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 15, 1867.

MEATS.

Business is reported a little brisker, this week, without any important variations in prices. The supplies are generally ample.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb	$ 25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Beef, round, ℘ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb	17	@ 23
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb	30	@ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb	10	@ 18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb	10	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb	20	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ lb	8	@ 14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	14	@ 20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	9	@ 13
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@4 00
Pork, joints, ℘ lb	14	@ 18
Pork steaks, ℘ lb	14	@ 18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb	12	@ 16
Bacon, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Hams, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Shoulders, ℘ lb	13	@ 17
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	18	@ 28
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	18	@ 20
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb	22	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb	24	@ 31
Veal, loins, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Lard, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Suet, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Tripe, ℘ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Are rather more abundant and more in favor of buyers, but the prevailing demand is quite moderate.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ℘ lb	$ 30	@ 35
Chickens, ℘ lb	18	@ 28
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	1 25	@1 50
Ducks, ℘ lb	20	@ 30
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	4 25	@5 75
Ducks, Mallard, ℘ pair	1 12	@1 50
Ducks, Red-head, ℘ pair	2 00	@2 50
Ducks, Teal, ℘ pair	60	@ 75
Ducks, Widgeon, ℘ pair	75	@1 00
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℘ lb	25	@ 28
Geese, ℘ lb	18	@ 25
Geese, Wild, each	1 00	@1 50
Guinea Hens, ℘ pair	87	@1 00
Pigeons, squab, ℘ pair	62	@ 75
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	65	@ 90
Rabbits, ℘ pair	50	@ 60
Squirrels, each	10	@ 12
Turkeys, ℘ lb	20	@ 26
Venison, ℘ lb	10	@ 28

FISH.

A more liberal supply is exposed for sale this week, and on easier terms for purchasers, yet trade is slow, and the dealers are all in a grumbling mood.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ℘ lb	$ 15	@ 25
Black-fish, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Clams, ℘ doz.	25	@1 00
Cod, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ℘ lb	8	@ 12
Crabs, ℘ dozen	25	@ 50
Eels, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Flounders, ℘ lb	10	@ 13
Frost Fish, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Haddock, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ℘ lb	18	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb	20	@ 24
Herrings, fresh, ℘ lb	5	@ 8
Herrings, smoked, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Lobsters, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, ℘ lb	20	@ 30
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 20
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@4 00
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	2 00	@3 00
Perch, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Pickerel, ℘ lb	12	@ 18
Pike, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb	87	@1 00
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb	22	@ 30
Scollops, ℘ quart	25	@ 40
Smelts, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Trout, Salmon, ℘ lb	25	@ 30
Turbot, ℘ lb	25	@ 30
Whitefish, ℘ lb	18	@ 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are offered more freely and are in moderate demand, within our range. Most other articles are slow of sale and comparatively stationary in price.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ℘ quart	$ 20	@ 25
Beets, new, ℘ half peck	25	@ 45
Cabbages, new, each	12	@ 25
Cabbages, red, each	15	@ 30
Carrots, new, ℘ dozen	18	@ 25
Celery, ℘ bunch	12	@ 25
Garlic, ℘ bunch	20	@ 25
Lettuce, ℘ head	12	@ 20
Leeks, ℘ bunch	10	@ 12
Onions, ℘ peck	70	@ 85
Onions, ℘ quart	9	@ 15
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	12	@ 18
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	20	@ 40
Parsley, ℘ bunch	9	@ 12
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	3 25	@4 50
Potatoes, ℘ peck	50	@ 62
Potatoes, Sweet, ℘ peck	1 12	@1 50
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	3	@ 5
Squash, ℘ lb	4	@ 6
Spinach, ℘ half peck	20	@ 30
Tomatoes, ℘ can	20	@ 30
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	15	@ 25

FRUIT.

All the dealers in this line complain of extremely dull times. Supplies are scant, but in excess of the want of buyers. Prices vary slightly.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ℘ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ℘ half peck	50	@1 00
Cranberries, ℘ quart	30	@ 40
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ℘ lb	30	@ 40
Figs, ℘ lb	20	@ 30
Grapes, Malaga, ℘ lb	1 00	@1 25
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ℘ doz.	12	@ 40
Oranges, ℘ doz.	30	@1 25
Raisins, ℘ lb	20	@ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are more abundant, and tending slightly downward, with a somewhat better call, this week, for both articles. Eggs are still held at very high prices, on high receipts, but are not in much request.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice table, ℘ lb	46	@ 52
Butter, fair to good ℘ lb	38	@ 45
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb	25	@ 35
Cheese, ℘ lb	18	@ 25
Eggs, ℘ doz.	55	@ 65
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@ —
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 50	@ 8 50
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl.	12 50	@17 50
Flour, Family, ℘ 7 lb. bags	2 00	@ 2 75
Meal, Corn, ℘ 7 lb. bags	25	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ℘ lb	7	@ 9
Milk, ℘ quart	10	@ 12
Molasses, ℘ gallon	70	@ 1 10
Rice, ℘ lb	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb	9	@ 12
Sugar, Brown, ℘ lb	11	@ 14
Sugar, Soft White, ℘ lb	14½	@ 15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ℘ lb	15	@ 17
Syrup, ℘ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ℘ lb	83	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb	65	@ 1 10

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE—A SAFE. CALL AT NO. 23 William-st., Room No. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av. The 115th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 4, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Board and tuition $100 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 53d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, GRADUATE, prizeman and first honorman of Trinity College, will take one or two pupils in English, classics, mathematics and French. Address M. A., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The Spring term commences March 14, 1867. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

$40.—TEN WEEKS BOARD AND INstruction. Under 10. Piano $10. Reference city patrons. Accompanied to school. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

FEMALE COLLEGE—BORDENTOWN N. J.—Summer session commences March 6. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN QUALIFIED TO TAKE the entire charge of an English and classical school, near the City, may hear of a good position by addressing Box No. 5 Hackensack, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER WISHES to go to Europe, with some family, as governess; speaks French fluently; best City references. Address Box No. 1,383 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPEtent to teach French and Instrumental Music; salary $350 per year, with a home. Address Rev. J. H. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

$15,000 WANTED, TO HELP SUPPLY demand for the water of a new mineral spring, demonstrated to be the best remedy for chronic rheumatism or rheumatic gout which the world has ever known, as well as for a variety of bronchial, stomach, bowel, liver, kidney and urinary diseases. These waters are pronounced by eminent physicians and chemists to be "equal in some and superior in other respects to that of the famous Vichy Springs of France." Reputed supply of these new springs, 200 barrels per day, readily sold at $1 per gallon. Security given for the loan on springs and real estate adjoining them, and large inducements or interest in the business. Call at or address Room No. 12, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

CITIZENS INTERESTED IN THE Bankrupt Law are invited to call at Room No. 14 Astor House on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from 2 to 4 P. M. Copies of the bill will be distributed and valuable information communicated.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 Times Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 5 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, IF you wish regular medical treatment, consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 28 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, and you will be guaranteed safe, certain and immediate relief or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Monthly Regulator, $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years' successful practice—no deception or quackery. N. B.—Madame D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex, or kindly care for those desiring home-attention during treatment. The Ladies' Private Letter of medical advice sent free; write for it, and avoid deception. Electricity scientifically applied—always safe, always certain.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Characters by Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Jamison, Lewis Baker, Humphrey Bland, Wm. Gomersal, Mark Smith, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Wm. Jamison, Mrs. Yeaman, Marie Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, BLACK-EYED SUSAN, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN and THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, IL TROVATORE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FRENCH ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION, LES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy BLIND MAN'S BUFF. ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE, COCOANUT DANCE, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
The following artists have volunteered their services: Miss Kellogg, Mme. Gazzaniga, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss McCulloch, Signor Brignoli, Signor Milleri, Signor Ferranti, Mr. James M. Wehli, Signor Albano, Mr. Theodore Thomas.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Dr. Hebbard's lecture, JOHN MORRISSEY, CONGRESS AND MUSCLE.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
THIS EVENING, CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. BAND.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—Dr. Haas last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Fenians have succeeded in causing a temporary interruption in telegraphic communication with Europe. They cut the land wires in Ireland night before last, and, according to last advices, the damage has not been repaired.

CONGRESS.

After numerous reports of Committees had been received in the Senate, yesterday, the House bill providing military government for the Southern States was taken up. Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of Mr. Blaine's amendment, which provides that whenever a State shall accept the Constitutional Amendment and permit impartial suffrage, military restraint shall be removed. Without that amendment, Mr. Stewart contended, the bill was harsh and unjust. The bill was debated, nearly every member participating, until 4:30 o'clock, at which time a recess until 7 was taken. At the evening session the bill was again under consideration, several amendments were offered, and elaborate explanations of their import given. At 12:30 a motion to adjourn was lost, and the debate continued until the hour of our going to press.

The House, yesterday, after disposing of a large number of private claims, proceeded to the consideration of a bill, reported from the Military Committee, providing for the equalization of bounties. The bill proposes to pay all soldiers who did not receive a larger bounty, a sum equal to $100 for each year's service. Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee, explained the bill at length, stating that it would require from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 to pay the sum proposed. Numerous amendments were suggested, but as Mr. Schenck had moved the previous question, he refused to accept any of them. The vote having been taken, the House seconded the previous question by a vote of 74 yeas to 72 nays, but on a subsequent vote refused to put the main question, thus leaving the bill open to amendment. Several amendments were then offered and acted upon, after which the bill was passed by a vote of 95 yeas to 68 nays. After the transaction of considerable business of minor importance, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock. At the evening session the House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the bill to amend the Internal Revenue Laws. The question was on an amendment proposing a tax of five dollars per thousand on cigars, and the subject was fully discussed, fifteen or twenty members participating in the debate. At a late hour a vote was taken, but there not being a quorum present, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State was considered in Committee of the Whole. On being reported to the Senate it was made the special order for the 27th inst. The Senate adjourned until the evening of the 25th inst.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported providing for a Commission to build a new market in this City, and to sell some of the present market property. The bill authorizing the purchase of geological specimens owned by Prof. A. A. Gould, was passed. A bill was introduced providing for an amendment to the Fire Department Act and abolishing the offices of Fire Commissioners. The House adjourned until the evening of 25th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Griffin, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas, has published a general order, repealing certain orders of his predecessors, the general effect of which is to annul all restrictions upon freedmen's labor contracts, and merely to impose on Bureau agents an advisory duty and the filing of duplicate copies of those contracts. All criminal cases in which freedmen are concerned are to be left to the civil authorities; if, however, the latter fail to do justice in the case, a statement is to be forwarded by the Agent of the Bureau to the nearest military commander and also to headquarters.

On Wednesday evening three or four ruffians went to the house of a respectable farmer, named Hemmington, near West Hoosick, in Rensselaer County, this State, for the purpose of robbing him of a large amount of money he was known to have. On entering the house the villains tied and gagged Mr. Hemmington and his wife, and brutally used them. They then searched the premises, but only succeded in finding $5, with which they decamped, and have not since been heard of. Mrs. Hemmington suffered severely from the treatment she received.

Yesterday, while a salute was being fired over the grave of Capt. Joseph Scover, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, a cannon was discharged prematurely, wounding three men, two of them fatally.

Dispatches have been received in Washington announcing that Mr. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is lying at the point of death at Newport, R. I.

Hanson Baumgarten was executed yesterday at Marietta, Ohio, for the murder of John T. Eubanks in September last.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of Capt. George Olney, who ran away from the Sheriff of Norfolk, Va., with his vessel, was up yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Mr. Justice Leonard, the writ of *habeas corpus* having been made returnable at 10 A. M. A return was made to the writ by Detective Eustace, of the Metropolitan Police, and the requisition of Gov. Pierpoint of Virginia on Gov. Fenton, was produced in Court. Counsel for the prisoner took the ground that Virginia is not a State of the Union, and hence Gov. Pierpoint's requisition amounted to nothing. The argument of this and other questions of law, raised in the case, is to come on before Justice Leonard at 11 o'clock this morning.

The libel suit of Chas. Reade vs. Chas. H. Sweetzer and others, was before the Supreme Court yesterday, on a motion made by the defendants to strike out a portion of the plaintiff's complaint. The plaintiff claims $25,000 damages, which he says he has sustained in consequence of several articles published in this City by the defendants, and which articles purport to be a criticism on the story of *Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy*. The Court, after considerable argument, made an order striking out certain parts of the complaint as redundant. The plaintiff, however, is allowed to amend his complaint if he shall be so advised.

The Saxony Consul case came up again yesterday before Justice Leonard, on the motion made to compel Mr. Leopold Schmidt, Acting Consul of Saxony, to appear in Court and be examined as a witness. The particulars were fully given in our columns a few days ago. A letter from Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, was read, to the effect that Gerhard Jansen was the recognized Consul at New-York of Oldenburgh, and that Leopold Schmidt was recognized as Consul of Saxony.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday investigated the facts in relation to the late fire in S. B. Chittenden & Co.'s store in Broadway. A considerable quantity of evidence was taken, from which it appeared that the rapid spread of the fire was due to three causes—the inability of the firemen to open the iron shutters of the building, the hatchways of the different floors being left open, and the deficiency of water.

The Superior Court, General Term, has reversed the judgment and granted a new trial in the case of Laura Keene vs. Clarke *et al.*, with costs to the plaintiffs, to abide the event. Chief Justice Robertson rendered the opinion yesterday.

A large and highly respectable assemblage greeted the Juniors of the College of the City of New-York at their exhibition in Steinway Hall last evening. The proceedings were highly satisfactory to all concerned.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Hon. Wm. H. Leonard, Justice, presiding, in the action entitled Johanna Schlesinger vs. Abraham Schlesinger.

Business in produce and merchandise was generally tame yesterday. Wheat, Flour and Oats were lower. Corn was firmer. Cotton was buoyant on more extensive transactions. Pork was rather dearer. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Drift of Events—The Action of Congress on Reconstruction.

Congress cannot be reproached with inaction during the past week. It has atoned for its delay and hesitation of eighteen months by acts which transcend, in reckless energy and far-reaching consequence, anything done by the American Legislature for fifty years. Throwing aside, as if in impatient contempt, all thought of moderation and all estimate of results, the House of Representatives has decreed by overwhelming majorities that the three following things shall be done:

1. All the Southern States shall be put under martial law.

2. All the negroes in the Southern States, over twenty-one years of age, shall be admitted to the suffrage.

3. All the whites in the Southern States who had anything to do with the rebellion shall be excluded from voting.

What else remains to be done we find it impossible to guess. Possibly it may be deemed worth while to confiscate the property of the Southern people,—but that will very speedily take care of itself. It is impossible that property should continue to be worth holding or stealing, for any great length of time, under such a *régime* as seems about to be inaugurated for the South. That whole section of country is to pass again under the yoke of military power. The avowed object of the authors of this policy is to "put back matters in the South to just where they were when Lee surrendered." A Brigadier-General is to be absolute sovereign of each district—the source of law for all its people—the sole judge of rights, the sole authority in all their social, civil and political relations. Unless human nature is very different in the Southern States from what it is anywhere else on the face of the earth, such a policy must produce results. It will either alienate the people from the mild and paternal rule thus extended over them, or it will quicken their devotion and strengthen their attachment to its sway. We are not anxious to predict which will be the result—the future will disclose it quite soon enough.

In more than half the Southern States the negroes over twenty-one out-number two to one the whites who have taken no part in the rebellion:—as a necessary consequence, the political power of those States will rest solely and exclusively in the hands of the negroes. This is expected to "pacify" the South. It is upon this basis that a reconstruction which shall be permanent, peaceful and just, is to be reared. Possibly the whites, being numerous, haughty and still "unrepentant" of their rebellion, may resent and possibly resist being thus placed under the absolute and unrestricted power of their former slaves;—but martial law provides for this contingency. The bayonet will settle all such squeamish scruples. It is not worth while to be mealy-mouthed in dealing with rebels;—they went into rebellion six years ago, and they have no right to complain of anything that may happen to them in consequence. They will submit to whatever government we see fit to impose upon them,—whether it be the despotism of martial law, or the aristocracy of colored suffrage; and if they do not submit, we must make them. *Voila tout.* That's all there is of it. The process is perfectly simple,—merely calling the muster-roll firing by platoons, and charging with the bayonet. In that way republican institutions can easily be guaranteed to every State in the Union.

Two years ago Wendell Phillips ventured to demand suffrage for negroes as a result of the war. But even he did not insist on excluding the whites from the ballot-box. Last Winter both Houses of Congress struck out a provision to disfranchise the whites in the South even till 1870. Now, overwhelming majorities of the Union Party enact provisions on both subjects which would have been, and were, scouted as madness a year ago. Is this progress? Or is it madness—or cowardice? Scores of members who voted for these bills do not hesitate in private to brand them as monstrous in principle and fatal in tendency. No man supposes for a moment that these laws can be enforced without largely increasing the standing army. Not less than 200,000 men will be required for such a service. Instead of paying off our debt, we must incur new ones. Will our people pay heavy taxes with the same alacrity, when they see the proceeds devoted, not to lightening the burdens of the nation, but to enforcing martial law upon one-third of its people and maintaining the civil and political supremacy of the colored race? Such a policy as this sows the seeds of discontent, of civil dissension and of national weakness and peril in a thousand quarters to which the rash men in Congress who have started it, do not seem capable or willing to give a moment's thought.

It is urged that law is not enforced in the Southern States—that life, liberty and property are not safe. Grant it; is there no other mode of curing this defect but by rushing to the extreme remedy of tyranny and imbecility? Has our statesmanship no resources but such as the King of Dahomey can also fall back upon? Is brute force our only method of solving the problems of disturbed States and disorganized society? Less than a year ago Congress enacted a Civil Rights Bill and a Freedmen's Bureau Bill—both for the express purpose of securing the rights and protecting the liberties of the people in the Southern States. Both are laws to-day; and the machinery of both is fully adequate to the work required. Why not enforce them now? If more vigor is required in their execution, why not supply it? If more troops are needed to seize offenders, why not send them? If Marshals, Sheriffs, Judges refuse to do their duty, why not demand their impeachment and removal; and if the President of the United States refuses to coöperate in such just and necessary measures, why not hold him to his responsibility before the law? Nothing of all this has been done or attempted. Congress, at one bound, dismayed at difficulties it is incompetent to grasp, throws one-third of the nation into the arms of brute force, and takes refuge from a political trouble behind the cannon and bayonets of the regular army!

It seems to us that, with a very plain and easy path before it, Congress has done the very worst thing possible under the circumstances of the case. It might have so strengthened the arm of the civil power as to make life and property perfectly safe in the Southern States, and at the same time give the Southern people the sense of protection and shelter under equal laws and beneficent institutions. It might have admitted to the right of suffrage all men presumably fitted for its exercise, without distinction of race or color,—with the acquiescence and coöperation of the Southern people. And it might have excluded from office, especially in the national councils, all those whose treason to the national interests have rendered them unsafe agents of public power. All these would have been wise and beneficent acts. They would have soothed public apprehensions and allayed sectional animosities. They could very easily have been so shaped as to enlist or command the coöperation of the Executive Department of the Government, and would thus have closed a quarrel more menacing to the public peace than any that has occurred since the rebellion itself first broke out.

The Democrats Aiding the Radicals.

In speaking of the vote on Wednesday in the House on the Military Bill, the *World's* Washington correspondent says:

"Blaine, of Maine, proposed an amendment, in the way of a substitute for the bill, providing that when the South shall ratify the pending Constitutional Amendment, and so amend their laws as to give universal suffrage, said States shall be admitted to representation in Congress. A parliamentary movement was necessary to get this measure before the House by a reference to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report it back immediately. It was apparent that the Democratic vote was necessary to secure this reference, and so Raymond, Bingham, and other weak-kneed Radicals, went over among the Democrats and commenced an active personal canvass to secure their support. *At first the Democrats decided to help them out, and voted on the roll call for the reference.* The confusion and excitement, however, were very great at this point, as the members were out of their seats, and in the aisles, and gathered in groups in the hall. The Thad. Stevens-Radicals looked discomfitted. Amid this scene *the Democrats reconsidered their decision, and determined to force the dominant party to show their colors or retreat again*, as they have for days past, in a demoralized condition. Before the result was announced, *nearly every Democrat changed his vote against the reference.* This caused derisive laughter among the Blaine and Raymond men, while *shouts of approval came from the Stevens crowd* as the malcontents went back into the Radical ring. The galleries enjoyed the scene and its fun intensely. The Blaine proposition was therefore lost by sixty-nine to ninety-three, and the House was brought to a vote on the Military Government Bill."

Another City journal says that the Democrats took the course they did "in order to preserve their record." It is worth while to see what this "record" is.

The original bill of Mr. Stevens simply provided military government for the Southern States,—leaving them still without representation. Its avowed object was to leave them open to the Louisiana Bill, which enfranchises all the negroes and *disfranchises all the whites*, who were concerned in the rebellion.

The Blaine amendment proposed to admit those States on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and suffrage *for all*—white and black alike.

The Union Party was divided. The extreme Radicals were for the Stevens plan,—the moderate Republicans for the Blaine amendment. The division was so nearly equal that the Democratic vote would turn the scale. By voting with the moderate men they could have forced the adoption of the amendment, and either secured the passage of the bill in that form, or *defeated it altogether.* In either case they would have gained the right of voting for the Southern whites.

As the *World* says, on two or three preliminary motions they voted on this principle. They thought it their duty to make the bill as unobjectionable as possible, and then vote against it. But they "reconsidered their determination." They finally decided that it was much more important "to force the dominant party to show their colors or retreat," than it was to save the right of voting for the Southern whites. Accordingly "nearly every Democrat changed his vote." They voted in a body with the Radicals, and amid "*shouts of approval from the Stevens crowd*," they thus deliberately threw their weight into the Radical scale and snatched the right of voting from the whites of the Southern States.

This is the way the Democrats "preserve their record." It is the true way—for their "record" has been the same from the beginning of the war to the present moment. Stand by the party, whatever becomes of the country, is their motto. They did it all through the war—they have done it ever since—it is quite fitting and proper that they should do it now. They are trying to make the people of the Southern States believe they are their friends; but the moment they think they can make a little party capital out of the operation, they do not hesitate an instant to deprive the Southern whites even of the right of suffrage, and to hand them over to the absolute political ascendency of the colored race! The Democrats in Congress might have saved the South this final degradation; they deliberately refused, because they feared they might miss the chance of a little party capital.

The Situation at the South.

A well-informed citizen of Virginia, thoroughly Southern in his principles and sympathies, writes a private letter from Richmond, in which he says:

"With slight changes I would agree to the North Carolina plan as a basis of settlement. I wish our Legislature would at once propose amendments declaring the public debt inviolate and the Union perpetual. Our people believe there is nothing they can do that will disarm the malignity of this Congress, and this feeling prevents action. I would myself be willing to yield the representation founded on negroes provided it would give us peace. * * We have great suffering, present and prospective. The policy of the dominant party tends to make perpetual enemies of a population who are perfectly content to live quietly under the Government, and who only ask to be let alone."

Our correspondent, we fear, does not miscalculate the tendency of the policy adopted by the House. Whether it result in the reconstruction of the Union or not, its immediate effect must be to produce extreme irritation, and to alienate the good will of nearly the entire white population of the South. The enactment of martial law would be bad enough. But when to this is added the overthrow of existing civil authority, the universal enfranchisement of the blacks, and the all but universal disfranchisement of the whites, it is not difficult to foretell the temper to which the new state of things will give birth. Admitting, as we must, that the disposition, especially of the authorities, is less friendly than it should be to the National Government, the proposed plans of reconstruction will certainly not effect an improvement. It may establish beyond peradventure the supremacy of the National Government everywhere and in all things; it may secure the enforcement of laws now disregarded or defied, and may prevent the wrongs and outrages of which Gens. Sheridan and Sickles have complained; but the hearts of the white people will be more than ever hostile to an authority which manifests its power by investing with absolute political mastery the mass of ignorant, untutored negroes. The best of human nature would be likely to approach "perpetual enmity" in similar circumstances.

The more significant point suggested by our correspondent relates, however, to the growing anxiety among thoughtful Southerners as to the dangers of the situation and the desirableness of doing something to satisfy the demands of the North. In this respect an important change is observable. For the first time they comprehend the inflexible determination of the represented States to exact conditions prior to the readmission of the South. Their great difficulty is in regard to the terms which the South may propose or accept with a reasonable assurance that they will be decisive. The difficulty was less formidable three months ago than now; but then, unfortunately, almost the entire South refused either to offer or to listen to terms of any kind.

Gov. Orr's speech at Charleston, as telegraphed yesterday, indicates yet more distinctly the growth of an uneasy and apprehensive feeling. The stay-at-home residents of South Carolina or Alabama have believed that "dignity" would carry them through their troubles. Wise counsellors of the Charleston *Mercury* school have inculcated the prime importance of a "masterly inactivity" as a means of overcoming Congressional aggressiveness; and the people have believed them. Gov. Orr's remarks are fitted to dispel the delusion. He has visited Washington and studied the position there. He has seen, heard, and talked with all parties to the controversy—with Radical Congressmen, extreme in their demands; with the President, and with the Democratic opposition. [And his conclusion is, that the existing political relations "are of a very grave character." The discovery is not new, but there is something new in the promulgation of the fact by the Governor of South Carolina. "It is difficult," he reminds his hearers, "to tell what our political position in the future is to be;" and he proceeds to recommend the adoption of a conciliatory course by the South as the only means of averting formidable disasters. He assures them that in the present crisis Southern "dignity" is of no avail as against the Northern call for guarantees. He warns them that the doctrine of "masterly inactivity" is pregnant with peril to themselves. And he suggests the adoption by the Southern Legislatures of the modified Constitutional Amendment with which his name has been connected, under a belief that that measure—in conjunction with negro enfranchisement—"will produce the best results upon a considerable portion of the Radical Party, and save the South from many of the proposed radical measures."

Events have progressed rapidly at Washington since Gov. Orr's departure. Measures which were in embryo when he was there have since been passed by the House with a haste which seems almost to preclude the hope of such a triumph of moderation as he has deemed probable. To this extent the situation has changed, and changed for the worse. It does not follow, however, that the counsel offered by Gov. Orr has lost its wisdom in consequence. The result at which he aims might be more difficult of attainment, but the expediency—perhaps the duty—of manifesting a "disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement" remains unchanged. For, whatever we may think of the harsh and hasty proceedings of the House, we cannot forget that the South has placed itself in the wrong by its refusal to entertain the proposition previously submitted by Congress. The display of a willingness to come to terms would of itself have done much toward disarming extreme assailants. The unanimous rejection of an overture made in good faith, and the failure to propose any conditions in its stead, are circumstances that look like stubbornness, even if they are not. They have helped, we are sure, to swell the majorities for the measures of Messrs. Eliot and Stevens, and to give color to the opinion that they are a political necessity.

The acceptance of Gov. Orr's advice would vindicate the South from the stigma under which it labors. Granting, as our Richmond correspondent contends, that the people have no faith in the efficacy of anything they may do or propose, it by no means follows that nothing should be attempted. The reverse would probably be nearer the right. Because the House majority legislate on the assumption that the Southern people are unyielding, intractable, rebellious, therefore let the Southern people prove that they are not unwilling to consent to guarantees which, with one exception, are identical with the Congressional Amendment, and to at least one guarantee—that of negro suffrage—for which until the other day Congress never asked. The more extreme the measures of the House, the more necessary is it for the South to listen to the suggestions which Gov. Orr and others have at the eleventh hour indorsed.

The Delaine Controversy Twice Decided.

A more striking example could hardly be presented of the ups and downs of litigation than is found in the case of Schmieder *vs.* Barney, reported in yesterday's Times. The question involved in the controversy is the amount of duty to be paid on Saxony woven dress goods under the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862—and whether Congress in using in that act the words "Delaines and goods of a similar description," meant to include those fabrics, which are woven in colors, instead of being woven in the gray and printed.

The question was before the United States Circuit Court in this City about a month ago. The trial lasted more than ten days, and was very sharply contested. The Government called witnesses to prove that these goods were "of similar description" to delaines, and the importers called witnesses to prove that they were not, and when the testimony was all in there was no dispute but that in some respects they were of similar description, looking very much like them, and made of the same materials and used for the same purpose, but differing from them in the mode of their manufacture.

Still, the Judge did not then, after so much time had been spent in taking testimony, deem it advisable to take the case away from the Jury, and he left it to the Jury to find whether Congress intended to include these goods or not in the words which they used, intimating pretty clearly his opinion, founded on the phraseology of the statute, that it did not. But the Jury came to the opposite conclusion and found a verdict in favor of the Government, somewhat to the surprise, if we are rightly informed, of all parties.

That verdict was decisive of the particular case, because, as it appeared, the amount involved in it was not enough to allow of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The question, however, was of too much interest to be allowed to rest on the decision of any but the highest Court, for the amount of duties involved is understood to be something like a million dollars. Accordingly, another suit was brought to trial. But this time the Judge was fully familiarized with the question involved, and he determined to dispose of it as a question of law instead of leaving it to the Jury. He not only disposed of it, but he disposed of it in accordance with his previous intimations, and directed a verdict against the Government. And thus within a month this controversy has been disposed of in two exactly opposite ways.

We apprehend, however, that the Judge's conclusion to treat the question as one of law instead of fact, will be sustained. Whether the particular view which he took of it as a question of law will be sustained, involves more doubt, but is not without strong confirmation in the wording of the statute. The Supreme Court, however, will have little difficulty in finally determining it.

Underground Railroad Projects.—A correspondent of last evening's *Post* furnishes an outline of a discussion conducted before the State Senate by the agents and representatives of the three underground projects before the Legislature. What possible advantage can accrue from these displays of oratory, we are unable to imagine. Certainly, judging from our cotemporary's report, the display in the Committee-room on Thursday evening could not materially aid the Committee in judging of the relative merits of the schemes presented. It is a question of engineering and finance; the engineering relating to the schemes themselves, and the financial part of the question to the parties who figure as corporators. How can a series of assertions and counter-assertions, solemn asseverations and solemn denials, made by the agents of the several concerns, help the Committee in its labors? We supposed that the Commission of Inquiry appointed last session was intended to put an end to this squabbling of rival interests, and to enable the Senate to judge intelligently and honestly respecting the merits of the competing plans. The Commission, under the very capable direction of Senator Murphy, conducted its investigation in this City; we have reason to believe that it was thorough and impartial; and we submit that its conclusions should rate above the mere talk of agents. [Perhaps the Senate Committee is opposed to all underground railroads; if so, its decision should be quick and decisive. If not—if the Committee considers such a road desirable and feasible—it should either adopt the recommendations of its own Commission, or institute another and strictly professional investigation. It is a case for the engineers, not for agents. What the City wants is a road that will afford the greatest possible amount of accommodation; and a road which would provide for both sides of the City is, on its face, preferable to a road that would run only on one side. We have no pet project, however. Some mode of reaching up-town districts is urgently wanted, and the only interest the Legislature should consult is the interest of the largest number of our people. Decide that point, and leave engineers to determine the rest. Meanwhile throw overboard the imaginary claims of speculators, and remember that, though the contest as now conducted is for plunder, the only recognizable interest at stake is that of the public.

Relief for the South.—The *Tribune* says:

"We are sorry to learn that the benevolent and patriotic efforts of the Southern Relief Association to alleviate the distress prevailing in several of the Southern States, are not receiving the encouragement which they deserve. The cry for help comes up day after day, but the Northern people are chary of their contributions, and the demands upon the Committee far exceed the means at their disposal."

The "Northern people" are too busy with other Southern interests just now to give much attention to such commonplace matters as starvation and distress. We want the Southern people well under martial law; we want to make sure that all their negroes have the right to vote, and then we will inquire whether they are starving or not. Probably two hundred thousand will perish this year—blacks and whites indiscriminately—mainly in Northern Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and in the back districts of South Carolina; but there will be a good many left, and it is very important that those who *are* left should be under martial law. It will not answer to let starving men have the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Besides, while they are starving, they can be managed more easily. If we feed them we should make them insolent, and they might think it unreasonable in us to stick bayonets into them afterward, in order to make them sincerely sorry for their rebellion. The best way is, now we have got them down, to keep them down. Starving will help bring them to a realizing sense of their condition and character. There's nothing injures a man's *morals* like feeding him when he is hungry. That's just the time you can do with him as you please.

A Small Personal Difference with the Tribune Adjusted.

The *Tribune* brings its battery of vociferous billingsgate to bear upon us with unusual vigor, for our exposure of the peculiar "enterprise" by which it seeks to procure early news at the expense of its rivals. Here is a flower from its fragrant bouquet:

"The New-York Times rebuts none of the evidence of its treachery in printing the New-Orleans report. It again seeks to change the issue by charges against the *Tribune* of ill conduct. It succeeds in inventing no more plausible absurdity than that somebody in this office forged a telegram, and invented an agreement to induce the Times to send us the test-oath decision. The *lie is too preposterous* to merit a serious denial; but it is not the first time the man with the stolen watch in his pocket cried 'Stop thief!'"

Here are two distinct topics, with which we will deal in turn.

1. The New-Orleans report was sent from Washington, written on manifold paper, and inclosed in an envelope, by the mail of Saturday night—reaching this City on Sunday morning. At the same time, by the same mail, was sent in another package a thick printed volume of 550 pages containing the testimony in the case, and with that came this note:

"On page 546 find Stanton's letter which insert on page 46 of the report where it belongs. The marginal figures in the report have no relation to it. The pages are numbered at top and bottom. Mr. Raymond thinks Sheridan's testimony ought to be printed. None of the other unless you find some peculiar points of interest not covered by the report. I have receipted for report and evidence *not to be printed until delivered to Congress.*

L. L. CROUNSE."

This note was the only direction sent in regard to withholding the report until delivered; and the package containing it was not delivered from the Post-office until Monday morning. We had, therefore, no intimation that the report, which reached us on Sunday, was to be withheld; and the fact that it was written on manifold paper indicated that copies had been furnished to all the papers, and that all would publish it on Monday morning. The two packages, we may add, would have been sent in one, but for the fact that the report had been left with Mr. Raymond for perusal; it was necessarily, therefore, sent in an envelope by itself.

This is the simple truth—and the whole truth. When we stated it once before, the *Tribune* thus replied:

"But it [the Times] does venture to aver that our correspondent's instructions failed to 'reach us until the thing was beyond remedy.' We brand that statement as false. *We have authority for saying* Mr. Crounse has stated in Washington that he sent with the report his caution not to print."

We have no intention of bandying epithets with the *Tribune*. The day has long passed when its "brand" could affect in the slightest degree any statement of fact from any quarter whatever. But we deny, in the most explicit manner, its assertion that it has "authority for saying Mr. Crounse has stated in Washington that he sent *with the report* his caution not to print." If the *Tribune* tells the truth, let it produce his authority.

2. About the Test Oath decisions,—we take occasion to reprint what we said on Thursday:

"On the night of the 14th ult. we had telegraphed to us the Supreme Court Opinion on the Test Oath, a dispatch costing over $400. About 11 o'clock we received a note from the *Tribune* office, requesting us to send the dispatch to that paper, in accordance with an arrangement made with our Washington correspondent. Not having heard of such arrangement, we declined. Within half an hour a messenger returned, and exhibited what purported to be a telegram from Washington, signed J. R. Young, stating that such an agreement had been made, and the *Tribune* was to have the decision. Still preferring to trust our own correspondent, and hearing nothing of the kind from him, we, for the third time, declined to send the slips. Another half hour elapsed, when the boy returned with a note, asking us to send back the *Tribune's* so-called Washington telegram, which we did. Suspecting that there might be something wrong in the matter, we subsequently inquired as to the alleged agreement, and here is the answer:

'Never agreed to divide Test Oath Decision with anybody but *Herald*. The report was our sole property, by previous arrangement, and no one could participate without my consent.

L. L. CROUNSE.'

This proved what we suspected: that the *Tribune*, finding it was going to be beaten in a matter of news, invented the pretended agreement in order to get that which did not belong to it."

The *Tribune's* only reply is that this is a "lie too preposterous to merit a serious denial." It would be if the story were told about any other newspaper establishment in this City but the *Tribune*. As it is, to those familiar with the peculiar virtue of that concern, it carries truth on its face:—it is precisely such a dodge as those accustomed to its mode of dealing expect daily at its hands.

We reiterate, in every particular, the statement we have made above. We have affidavits from responsible parties, cognizant of the facts, reaffirming them; but we would no sooner put the affidavit of a respectable man against an editorial assertion in the *Tribune*, than we would put it against the oath of a sneak-thief or a pickpocket.

But if the *Tribune* is anxious enough to test the point by a wager of $500, to be given to a charity, we will pledge ourselves to prove that statement by persons employed in its own office. Now let it wriggle out, or bully out, of this dilemma as it best can.

Eclectic Medical College.—The commencement of this College will be celebrated at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, this evening.

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction—The President and Congress—Military Government for the South—The Bounty Bill in the House—Another Drain on the Treasury—Stolen Evidence—The Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

There are various and conflicting rumors in the newspapers of to-day of caucus meetings of Republican members, and of conferences between them and the President looking to a mutual understanding, and the harmonious coöperation of the legislative and executive branches of the Government. No caucus proper has been held, but it is true, nevertheless, that there have been informal conversations at meetings of Republican members for the purpose above indicated. Many of these members have in the meantime called upon Mr. Johnson, whom they found to be, like themselves, ready and anxious to compare views and come to some agreement whereby confidence and respect shall be restored, in and for each other, and whereby they can sincerely work together in the matter of restoring the Southern States to their proper relations in the Union and establishing law and order, and providing for the protection of the people alike in the South. I have not heretofore felt authorized to refer to these facts, and am not at liberty at this moment to give the details of the common grounds upon which the Congressmen and the President have discovered they can coöperate fully, but it is satisfactorily established that the legislative and executive branches can move harmoniously together hereafter if the extreme Radicals shall not prevail in their efforts, now industriously prosecuted, to deter members of both Houses from any reconciliation whatever between the latter and Mr. Johnson. The conferences have disclosed the fact that much if not all the acrimony and working at cross purposes between the Executive and Congress would never have occurred probably had the Republican members regularly visited and conferred with Mr. Johnson.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTH.

The Senate devoted nearly its whole session to-day to the discussion of the Supervisory Military Government Bill. It is the intention of the extreme Radicals to force it through without amendment; but Senator Stewart made a strong speech against this species of legislation; and the extreme members were somewhat taken aback by Reverdy Johnson, who announced his intention of offering an amendment similar in character to that offered by Mr. Bingham in the House. There is a pressing necessity for haste on these bills now, inasmuch as nothing passed after Wednesday next can become a law should the President withhold his sanction. The night session of the Senate is still progressing, the friends of the bill having announced their intention to "sit it out."

THE BOUNTY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The passage of Mr. Schenck's Additional Bounty Bill by the House to-day may well be assumed to be one of the most alarming features of the legislation of the present Congress. Unless some moral influence soon asserts itself strong enough to resist these enormous drains upon the Treasury, the Government will be bankrupted in less than a year. Already the revenues have so decreased that the Secretary of the Treasury can no longer pursue the moderate contraction of the currency that he had just begun; and here to-day, by a vote of eighty-five yeas to sixty-five nays, a bill is passed giving each soldier who served one year or more a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month, less all State, county, town or other local bounties that he may have received. The adoption of this provision caused the vote of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania to be thrown almost entirely against the bill, because it in fact deprives the soldiers of those States, which paid large bounties, of any of the benefits of the bill, and yet they are compelled to pay their share of the common debt imposed by it. As to the amount of money that it will take out of the Treasury, the lowest estimate that is made is $100,000,000, while others range as high as $300,000,000. Without doubt a middle figure, say $200,000,000, will be required, exclusive of the $84,000,000 which Secretary McCulloch says will be required to pay the bounties authorized by the act of July 28th, 1866. He can meet these enormous demands in no other way than by a sale of bonds upon a dull market, or by a direct inflation of the currency to the amount required. There might be a hope that the thing would be stopped in the Senate; but a prominent Senator expressed the belief to-night that it would be passed there with as little opposition as it met in the House. There seems to be no one in either House with courage and force enough to organize a resistance to the most monstrous demands, when made in the name of the soldiers, even though the latter may receive but a tithe of its benefits.

STOLEN EVIDENCE.

Collector Smythe, of New-York, arrived here last evening, having been summoned by the Committee on Public Expenditures to testify regarding the charges made against the stenographic reporter of the Committee, one William Hemstreet, who is now under arrest for having sold the evidence taken by the Committee to outside parties, and to Collector Smythe in particular. It seems that the reporter preserved his short-hand notes, and made copies of certain parts of the evidence, for which, he says, Collector Smythe paid him twenty-five or fifty cents per page. Among the evidence thus sold, or, in other words, stolen, is that of Mr. Brown, the Collector's Private Secretary, and two or three other parties. This evidence has been pretty widely hawked about, part of it having been in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is good reason to believe that portions of it have even reached the White House. A multitude of peculiar influences are at work upon the Committee to induce it to modify its report, and some foolish parties have even gone so far as to threaten Hulburd, the Chairman, with political slaughter. These same parties will find that it will need all their energies to take care of their own heads.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering the Tariff Bill, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Morrill. They heard to-day Mr. H. V. Poor in behalf of the opponents of the Bessemer steel interest, likewise the sugar refining interest as to the bill. The drug section was substantially finished, without material change of rates from the Senate bill.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill, with the Senate amendments, was called up by Mr. Jenckes, to-day, just before the recess adjournment. Mr. Jenckes moved to concur in all the Senate amendments, except that on the forty-sixth page, section thirty-three, which strikes out the provision which requires that all applicants for relief, who apply after one year from the passage of the act, and whose assets do not reach 50 per centum of the liabilities, shall only be discharged upon the assent of a majority of the creditors, both in number and value. He moved the previous question on concurrence, when a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, on which the ayes and noes were called, and the motion lost—ayes, 63; nays, 65. The House then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock. There is hope now to believe that the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS

O. P. PUTNAM & SON
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

KALOOLAH; Or, Adventures of Josh. Homer, of Nantucket. By W. S. MAYO, M. D. With two illustrations by DARLEY. 12mo, pp. 301. $1.50.

"The most singular and captivating romance since 'Robinson Crusoe.'"—*Home Journal.*

"By far the most pleasing work that entertaining book we have had since the days of Peter Parley."—*Albany Argus.*

"Replete with interest and graphic power."—*Boston Courier.*

"Full of the most singular and captivating incidents and strange adventures."—*Rochester Democrat.*

"Will be found a most delightful companion for a leisure hour."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"Abounds in graphic descriptions and stirring incidents."—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

"Will be read with great interest."—*Albany Spectator.*

"Will be found a most entertaining book."—*Albany Daily Times.*

"Will be read with interest."—*Albany Daily Knickerbocker.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Transcript.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Express.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Register.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Argus.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Evening Atlas.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Evening Journal.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Evening Knickerbocker.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Evening Express.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Evening Register.*

"Will be found a most interesting book."—*Albany Daily Evening

FINANCIAL

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates on Commission.
Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.
Keep on hand First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

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E. H. FISK,
PLINY FISK, Special Partner.

REFERENCES:
John J. Cisco, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
John A. Stewart, late U. S. Assist. Treasurer, N. Y.
H. H. Van Dyck, U. S. Assistant Treasurer, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, New-York.
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STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON,
(Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.)
Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission.
No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburg, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 347 Fulton-st.,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 12, 1867. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company:

JAMES FREELAND,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
JAMES HARPER,	EDWARD HARVEY,
LEWIS HURST,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN J. SPADER,	ANDW. FITZGERALD,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	CURTIS NOBLE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
AMOS ROBBINS,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN J. SCHUMAKER,	JACOB PHILIP,
GEORGE L. SHAW,	GEORGE C. ROBINSON,
HENRY TIENKEN,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	T. D. CARMAN,
D. S. VOORHEES,	W. L. SHUTTLEWORTH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 18, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SIXTY 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGage bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 41 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A CABINET OF CHOICE MINErals, embracing a rare collection of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
JAN. 1, 1867.

Amount of assets, Jan. 1, 1866	$4,[illegible]
Amount of premiums received during 1866	$2,[illegible]
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, &c.	302,[illegible]—3,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid losses by death	$[illegible]
Paid on account of Deposits for minors	[illegible]
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities and surrendered and canceled Policies	257,[illegible]
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	51,[illegible]
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	250,[illegible]
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	[illegible]
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	[illegible]—1,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, in Bank and deposited in Union Trust Company	$[illegible]
Invested in United States Stocks, cost (Market value, $2,[illegible])	2,[illegible]
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks, cost (Market value, $57,[illegible])	53,[illegible] 50
Invested in New-York State Stocks, cost (Market value, $[illegible])	[illegible]
Invested in other Stocks, cost (Market value, $[illegible])	21,[illegible]
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other Stocks (Market value, $[illegible])	[illegible]
Real Estate (Market value, $[illegible])	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest	[illegible]
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Accrued Interest (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Accrued Rents (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	[illegible]—$4,727,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in [illegible]. Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the first Monday in March next, [illegible] at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 7,[illegible] new Policies were issued, insuring $22,734,300.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost (Market value, $[illegible])	$4,727,816 65
Reserved for losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	$64,[illegible]
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs, &c.	60,000 00
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	214 32
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies (valuation at 4 per cent. interest, net premium)	4,[illegible]
Return premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand	33,[illegible]
Return premium, 1865 (now to be paid)	351,643 [illegible]
Return premium, 1866 (present value)	429,[illegible]
Return premium, 1867 (present value)	[illegible]
Special reserve (not divided)	191,[illegible]—$4,727,816 65

TRUSTEES:
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
WM. C. DUSENBURY, (Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (Fuller, Lord & Co.,) No. 130 Greenwich-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, (William Barton & Son,) No. 62 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 95 Front-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker (Van Shaick, Massett & Co.,) No. 23 William-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.,) Dry Goods, No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't Med. Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 112 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 noon. The election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst.
R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 7 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
Also, Insurance Stocks and other Securities paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 25 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, [illegible] per cent. Bonds wanted by H. AMY & CO., No. 2[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Received for on Deposit at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	109½	109¾	July, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	109½	110¼	July, C. I. N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C. I. N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C. I. N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 25 years to run. Interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

NO. 6 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Interest allowed on balances.
Advances made on approved securities.
Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.
All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS,
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florence,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, O. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Geneva,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &C.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America. Issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. [illegible]

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

GEORGE FARNHAM,
Late of G. S. Robbins & Son,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
Also,
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee. Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following notes, drawn by POULTNEY & MOALE, to their own order, and indorsed by them, mailed on the 10th of February, among registered letters, for New-York, and supposed to have been stolen: One dated Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1867, 60 days, for $3,695 80, and another dated Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1867, 90 days, for the same amount.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. (5) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 44 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 23d day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1867. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, instant.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1867.

DIVIDENDS—CROWN POINT GOLD AND Silver Mining Company, $100 per foot, due 15th inst. Imperial Silver Mining Company, $[illegible] per share, due 15th inst.
Payable in gold coin, less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kascag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvents' estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, Dec. 22, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS OLENEN, late of the City of New-York, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, within three months from the date of this notice to the subscriber, at No. 324 West 12th-st. DEBORAH OLENEN, Administratrix.
Dated Feb. 14, 1867.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, patrons and the public generally, that on the [illegible] of January, 1867, he sold to Messrs. A. BRAITMAN & CO. all the stock and fixtures in his house, located at No. [illegible], retaining no pecuniary interest whatever in the house from that date. His successors will continue the business on their own account at the above-mentioned stand. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible] will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on [illegible] commencing at 10 o'clock, [illegible]:
About 100 tons [illegible]
About 15 tons scrap [illegible]
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
55 wooden artillery carriages, [illegible]
300 wooden chassis, [illegible]
About 700 cavalry saddles, 50 bridles, 1,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia).
About 1,000 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of harness appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 226 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:
Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.
Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
2,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.
Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
Three days allowed to remove purchases.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.
TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

E. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY E. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Saturday, Feb. 16,) at 11 o'clock, within the store:
150 boxes fresh Messina oranges.
150 boxes fresh Messina lemons.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER will sell TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 111 Broadway, two lots north side 75th-st., 225 feet east of 5th-av. Each 25x102.2.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM, PEARL AND BAXTER STREETS—To close the estate of Matthew Bolmer, deceased.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The valuable property situate on the northwest corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, and Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl sts.; also, the property adjoining on the rear of the Pearl-st. property, fronting on Baxter-st., and known as No. 6 Baxter. This property has a front on Chatham-st. of 29 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 114 feet, on Baxter-st. of 25 feet. Its depth on the easterly side is about 125 feet, and on the northerly line from Pearl to Baxter-st. about 187 feet. This is one of the most valuable business locations now offering in the market, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, SUPREME Court, under the direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
43d-st.—Two houses and lots on the north side of 43d-st., each about 25x100 feet 4, commencing 300 feet west from west side of 8th-av. Also,
43d-st.—One lot on north side of 43d-st., 20x50 feet, commencing 80 feet east from east side of 9th-av.
Sale peremptory. For maps apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT }
OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867. }

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.
The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.
The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY,
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 18 and 19, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of the late J. N. McElligott, LL. D., consisting of a valuable and choice collection of works on philology, the classics, &c., &c., many of which are very scarce. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, catalogue of a large and very rich collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA. Scarce local histories. Privately printed works, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, FEB. 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at corner of Jefferson-av. and Magnolia-st., Elizabeth, N. J.—Handsome parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano, two valuable horses, carriages and harness, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction THIS DAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.
"LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES."
The undersigned would call attention to PAIGE'S "PATENT LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVES" now extensively applied to the boilers of steamers as a compliance with law.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, SOLE AGENT,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.
One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.
Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boiler, solid Bed-plates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.
3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, large size; 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" shaping machine, small size. All of the above tools are nearly new and in good order, and will be sold low for cash.
Also, 15 sets of Oil Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES and TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction at low prices, constantly on hand.
ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 155 DUANE-ST.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HOLSTON is this day dissolved by limitation.
[illegible] W. C. SMITH.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Quartermaster-General's Office, [illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, to such posts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson; Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees, in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 46 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including 11 degrees, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, to such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100 pounds) per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $200,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2, Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3, Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4, Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5, Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6, Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7, Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8, Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 26th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.
The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 3,[illegible] cubic feet, and 1[illegible],000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.
Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES,
DIMITIES,
JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES,
SHADES, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
SPRING STYLES FOR 1867.
20 CASES PLAID AND STRIPED POIL DE CHEVRE AND MOZAMBIQUES,
FINE QUALITY, ONLY 25 CENTS PER YARD,
LESS THAN GOLD COST FOR IMPORTATION,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, LE CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris, From 35 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 22 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

REMOVAL.—GASHERIE, EMERY & CO. [illegible] have removed to Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS AND FRAMES; also, pattern bonnets and hats, new styles of Spring goods. Silks cut bias; also, satins, ribbons, turbans and real laces, retail and wholesale. L. BINNS, No. 387 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with from $30,000 to $50,000 wanted, to increase a lucrative and prosperous business; large factory in a neighboring city, and warerooms in New-York; will give and require unexceptionable references as to integrity and morality. Communications (by principals only) may be addressed to S. B. D., Box 150 Times Office.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE.—Stock consisting of parasols and fancy goods; business well established; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 17th-st., west side. Proprietor going into the manufacturing business.

A PARTNER WANTED—OR FOR SALE, A patent for a beautiful and useful article, a saddle for riding. For particulars call on or address F. MEYER, No. 104 Ewen-st., near Johnson-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, GROCERY store, stock, fixtures, &c., &c., for sale at WILLIAM ORLAND'S, Main-st., Astoria, L. I.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve St. Augustin, No. [illegible] [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOHN MASON SMITH WILL OFFICIATE for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks on SUNDAY MORNING, in the large chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Services will be continued in this chapel until the completion of the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in East 25th-st., which it is expected, will be ready for occupancy on Easter next. [illegible]

"FRESH" REFRESHING SHOWERS—A new revival hymn and tune book, containing nearly 200 hymns and tunes, principally used by Whitefield, Wesley, Knapp, Nettleton, Finney, Earl, Hammond, and other evangelists in their revival meetings. It is one of the best books ever issued for such services, as well as for Sunday-schools and social meetings. Price, paper covers, 25 cents; $2 50 per dozen; $20 per 100. Board covers, 30 cents; $3 per dozen; $25 per 100. Cloth, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $5 per dozen; $40 per 100. Sample copies containing 8 pages, 3 cents. Mailed at retail price. Compiled by Horace Waters, author of "S. S. Bell," Nos. 1 and 2; "Choral Harp," "Day S. Bell Athenaeum Collection," "Christian Melodist," &c. Just issued by CHAS. M. TREMAINE, No. 481 Broadway.

JUBILEE MEETING.—THE FIFTIETH ANniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the Madison-av. Baptist Church will be held in the church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D. Recitations and singing by the children will be among the exercises. The friends of the school and the public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—There will be a meeting in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on behalf of the Mission House for Training Foreign Missionaries, located in Philadelphia. Addresses are expected from Rev. Dr. J. C. SMITH, Rev. Mr. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and others, and a collection will be made.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 17th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. All seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by C. H. FARNHAM, at the chapel of the church on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

HEAVEN, WHERE IT IS AND WHAT IT IS, will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. C. AGER on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church (Swedenborgian) at the same place, at 10½. Seats free.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—RIGHT REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach the next sermon in the course on Christian Education in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of East 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Lack of Religious Culture Fatal to our Public and Social System.*
C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 3d-av.—Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock on *Home Religion*, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock on *The Dangers of Indulgence as Illustrated in the Experience of Samson.* Young men are especially invited to the evening service.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening through the week, except Saturday, by Rev. EDWARD BURNHAM. Prayer meeting every afternoon at 3½ P. M. Baptizing Sunday evening.

34TH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Rev. Dr. STRYKER, (D. V.,) will preach on SUNDAY EVENING on *The Epistle to the Church of Laodicea.* The sacred music class, under Prof. H. G. ABBEY, will commence its second term on THURSDAY EVENING in the lecture-room. A fine opportunity for persons wishing to become proficient in reading church music.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Natural and Revealed Religion* and *The Past, Present and Future of Spiritualism.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOSEPH ALDEN, LL. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. A. LUDWIG (late Colonel United States Volunteers, and now of Gov. Fenton's staff,) at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CYRUS A. FOSS WILL DELIVER a sermon before the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and physicians are earnestly invited to be present.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Intermediate State of the Dead.* At 3 P. M., by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D. Seats free. All invited.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The second sermon in the Course upon this Society will be preached by Rev. Dr. WATSON, of Philadelphia, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject, *The Devil Among Men in Great Wrath.* Rev. chap. 12, 10-12, and at 7 P. M.—subject, *The Great Salvation.* Seats free. All are invited to attend.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., west of 6th-av. Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A grand concert will be given at the Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., in aid of the Organ Fund.
WM. BERGE, Director.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, morning—*The Resurrection.* An original poem after the evening discourse. Go early for good seats.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ P. M. Dr. CROSBY and others will address the meeting. Subject—*What we may learn of Jesus as a Teacher.*

NO. 814 BROADWAY, SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Discussion at 10½ A. M., *Should the President be Impeached?* At 3 P. M. on *Licensing Brothels.* At 7½ P. M., progressive conference; subject, *Metempsychosis.* Dr. LAZARUS will lead in the discussion.

REV. A. H. PARTRIDGE, RECTOR OF Christ Church, Williamsburgh, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 17; services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching at the above church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service at the Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKer and Morton sts. Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach morning and evening. Third sermon in the course on "*Universalism Another Gospel,*" at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. EVENING SERVICE at 7½ o'clock. *The Reciprocal Action of Memory and Conscience in the Spiritual Destiny of the Soul.*

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—ROMISH IMAGE WORSHIP.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at his Church in Bedford-st. SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The first of a series of Sermons on the Ten Commandments in the evening.

REV. S. Y. MONROE, D. D.—A MEMORIAL Funeral Sermon on the life, character and sudden death of this eminent minister of Christ, will be preached in the Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. MATTISON, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the Church, and the speedy coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

COME TO WHERE THE POOR HAVE the Gospel preached to them. Elder TIMOTHY COLE preaches on SUNDAY three times. Old-fashioned love feast in the afternoon at the Advent Church, No. 103 West 24th-st.

MAJ.-GEN. CLINTON B. FISK AND W. W. CORNELL, Esq., will speak in the M. E. Mission Chapel, No. 319 Rivington-st., near Lewis, on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Immersion in the evening.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—*The Supernatural.* Strangers invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVERY SUNDAY. Rev. G. M. DES ISLETS, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine Service and Sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, will preach in this church on SABBATH, Feb. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. will lecture to young men on *Solomon's Proverbs Personifying Wisdom.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector.—The Committee will be at the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to rent the pews, THIS DAY, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

HOUSTON-STREET CHURCH, CORNER of Thompson-st.—Rev. WILLIAM MACLAREN will preach in this Church on SABBATH, the 17th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE SIGN OF THE SON OF MAN.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject as above. Friends of Christ invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Afternoon service on every SUNDAY of the month except the first, at 3½ o'clock.

ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Elder J. V. HIMES will preach on SUNDAY, the 17th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship in the Reformed Church, [illegible] and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school at 3 P. M.; Bible-class at [illegible] o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. [illegible] service for deaf mutes, and Rev. D. F. WARREN at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the third lecture to young men. Subject—*Masters or Slaves in the Business of Life.*

REV. FREDERICK SILL, RECTOR OF St. Ambrose Church, will preach in the Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL GIVE HER new lecture, *Something to Do*, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman to do general housework; has a girl ten years old who can do light work when from school; satisfactory references given; has no followers; wishes a steady home. Call, for two days, at No. 82 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 23 Downing-st., in store or rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to wait on a lady going to Europe in March or April; or would take care of children; can furnish the best of City reference. Address for one week, MAGGIE LONG, Station D, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 33 West 12th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a small family, or to do general housework. For reference call at No. 94 East 7th-st., New-York, my present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed as seamstress, or will take care of children. Apply at No. 227 West 25th-st.

A LADY WHO WRITES A PLAIN, BOLD hand, desires a situation as general copyist or accountant. Address F., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as a waiter or to wait on an invalid gentleman; he has many years experience, and perfectly understands his business; has unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Apply for one week to A. B., No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; lived five years with his last employer, to whom application can be made for particulars and terms, until March 1, 1867, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 60.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL gardener; a man of family and of good habits. Address JOHN McQUEEN, Elizabeth Post office, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, employment; has a family. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STOCK BROker's office by a thoroughly competent young man; has had three years experience and can furnish the best of references. H. N. H., Box No. 4,211 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN AS SERVANTS IN a private family, one as waitress and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 84 West 11th-st., between 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WHO lives with his parents. Also, a young man brought up in retail business, to take care of stock.
SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; Protestant preferred; best of reference required. Apply at No. 336 Broome-st., from 8 to 12.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A FIRST-rate gardener and understands farming. Address, giving reference and terms, Box No. 780 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GLASS STAINER in a neighboring city. Apply to M. M. PACKER, No. 35 Ferry-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st., before 10 o'clock.

LADIES WANTED AS TEACHERS, copyists, saleswomen, housekeepers, &c., and as correspondents in every State and town; all mutually interested. Address (with stamp) THE LADIES' UNION, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

$15 PER DAY SURE.—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our patent white wire clothes lines. For terms, address AMERICAN WIRE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 4.

MUSICAL.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANOFORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.
WAREROOMS, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 90 Prince-st.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75 or less, to $1,000 each.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON the Pianoforte, with the best of references, either at her own or pupil's residence; terms moderate. For further particulars apply at No. 89 3d-av.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE CELEBRATED Italian masters, Bagioli and Bassini, will give piano and singing lessons at $1 per lesson. Call at No. 173 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, any day from 3 to 4 o'clock.

A GREAT BARGAIN—SPENDID PIANO BY best makers; cost $650, used a short time; warranted; must be sold; owner leaving. No. 348 Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

PRICES REDUCED PRIOR TO REMOVAL.—Furniture of every description, looking-glasses, mattresses, &c., parlor and chamber suites at cost. E. M. COWPERTHWAIT, No. 11 Bowery.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress; clean, healthy; warranted for years; no leathers or strings about them. Sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE BLEAKLEY, JOHN J. DONALDSON, EDWARD R. BANAES and HORACE BLEAKLEY, JR., Plaintiffs, against JAMES C. BARNETT, Defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Complaint not served.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand two hundred and nine dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.
DATED NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.
DU BOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.
DU BOIS SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. I. R. 50c. stamp canceled.]
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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. [illegible]

CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Feb. 16
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 23
[illegible]....SATURDAY....Mar. 2
[illegible]....SATURDAY....Mar. 9

And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday. PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. First Cabin....$100 Steerage....$30. First Cabin to London....105 Steerage to London....35. First Cabin to Paris....115 Steerage to Paris.... Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR. AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20. CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27. JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6. ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13. CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20. AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage....$130. Second Cabin Passage....80. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage....$125. Second Cabin Passage....80. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY. PALMYRA....Feb. 20. TARIFA....Feb. 27. RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin....$80 Gold. Steerage....$30 Currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months. CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2. WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 16. ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30. BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13. The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2. Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk. For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows: ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 16. PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 2. VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 16. EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 6. PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $135; second cabin, $100. TO PARIS. First cabin, $145; second cabin, $108. Railway tickets being furnished on board. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO WILL SAIL from Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M. precisely.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE. The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth: ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867. MISSISSIPPI....G. Sumner....Saturday, March 2, 1867. FULTON....S. Samuels....Saturday, March 16, 1867. MERRIMAC....E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30, 1867. ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, April 13, 1867. MISSISSIPPI....G. Sumner....Saturday, April 27, 1867. And every fourteen days thereafter. PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST-CLASS....$120. SECOND-CLASS....70. Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co. JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co. For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River: VIRGINIA, PROWSE....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 23. PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Mar. 2. LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 9. ENGLAND, GRACE....SATURDAY, Mar. 16. ERIN, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Mar. 23. THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, Mar. 30. And every Saturday thereafter. An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent. Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold; steerage passage, $30 in currency. Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates. Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 26 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY. COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN....SATURDAY, Feb. 16. HIBERNIA, MUNRO....SATURDAY, Feb. 23. UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH....SATURDAY, March 2. From Pier No. 44 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY....Feb. 25 | MONDAY....March 25. At noon. Passage money to Nassau....$45. Passage money to Havana....50. Payable in gold or its equivalent. No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The favorite steamships MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....SATURDAY, Feb. 16. EAGLE....GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23. COLUMBIA....BARTON....SATURDAY, Mar. 2. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22. GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22. NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22. These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO. The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT. The splendid steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Receiving freight now.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16. MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23. MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 2. All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE. The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts. DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Feb. 23.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK. New-York, Feb. 15, 1867. The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp SATURDAY, March 2; first ship from New-York, SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to MILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 N. R., on Thursday, Feb. 21, at 1 A. M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First cabin, $120; second cabin, $75; steerage, $37 50. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $120; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42. EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME. First cabin, $230; second cabin, $135; steerage, $75. To be followed by the WESTERN METROPOLIS....March 7. ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER....April 6. FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK: April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 13. For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, SIR JAMES ANDERSON, Commander. DIRECT TO FRANCE. The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.

Leaving	Leaving
Liverpool March 20.	New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27.	New-York Tuesday, May 14.
Brest Tuesday, June 4.	New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11.	New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24.	New-York Thursday, Sept. 12.
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1.	New-York Saturday, Oct. 19.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7.	New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $130, $125 and $140, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, being 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $20 from the above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co. For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS. Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander. The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, [illegible]

[illegible schedule]

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26. TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $130, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent. For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway. For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD. Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows: Feb. 1—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON. Feb. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY. Feb. 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE. All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of [illegible] will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong on April 3, 1867. 100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS. Will dispatch the first-class steamships SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20. SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, March 2. From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN. For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company. WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO. Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA. The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $228 to $262 for second class, payable in United States gold coin. Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand. Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here. For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH. Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M. The favorite sidewheel steamships SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Feb. 16. SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23. Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations. GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28. From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT. FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST. Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon. Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connection. Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT. From Pier No. 21 North River. Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. CHANGE OF PIER. The steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE will, in future, receive and deliver cargo at Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., instead of Pier No. 36, as heretofore. N. L. McCREADY, No. 36 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LANEY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston. Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, business, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitlock, Jr., [illegible] For particulars, &c., apply to WM. W. LADD, Executor, No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 25 Washington-square, with furniture. ALSO, The double house, No. 145 Macdougal-st., corner 4th, 34 feet wide. ALSO, The warehouse Nos 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square. For terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND SHORE, AT Orienta, Westchester County, N. Y., a finely improved country residence, with six or twenty acres of land. The house is large and of modern construction, handsomely situated, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The grounds are shaded by fine trees of large growth and great beauty, and there is also an abundance of fine fruit in the garden and grounds. The stable accommodations are ample and the bathing facilities unsurpassed. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR TO lease for a term of years, a fine large mansion in a beautiful and healthy town in Massachusetts, seven hours from this City and two from Boston, and one-quarter of a mile from railroad depot; house is in centre of village, on main street; has 23 rooms, with every convenience, and is in good order. There is one acre of land covered with the best of fruit. It is well calculated for first-class Summer boarders, or for a select school, or an infirmary. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, No. 51 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY Seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 67 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE, VERY MUCH less than value, of 160 acres, beautifully improved and near churches, schools and good society; a neat, ornamented cottage house, containing thirteen rooms, in good order; outbuildings, stable, barn, carriage-house, granary, icehouse, &c.; great quantity and varieties of choice fruit and beautiful shade trees; will exchange for New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City property. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT COLD SPRING, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON—A modern-built house, with six acres of land, gardener's house, stable, icehouse, &c., three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing; fine river and mountain views. A cottage and half an acre of land, adjoining, will be sold with the place, if desired. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to WM. I. PAULDING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, NEAR the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., two three-story and basement brick-houses, and a two-story cottage. The lot is 100 feet square. The whole will be sold for $20,000. The brick-houses will sell separately for $8,000 each, and the cottage and vacant lots for $3,000. Inquire of BALDWIN & SON, No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTTAGE AND about one acre of ground, at Bronxville, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, ¼ of a mile from Harlem Railroad station; school and church near; there is stable on the premises; communication by Harlem Railroad seven times daily; possession 1st April; terms satisfactory. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Near Tarrytown, 25 acres; new house filled in with brick; 13 large rooms, fine lawn, shade, ornamental fruit trees, &c.; splendid brook of water; grounds in a high state of cultivation; no stone; location perfectly healthy. Apply to GERARD B. HAMMOND, on the premises.

A STOCK FARM, 13 MILES FROM SAN Antonio, Texas, comprising 2,000 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, with five houses, 150 acres of pecan bottom, and two miles of river front. Price, with stock, $8,000, part credit. A favorable location for health and [illegible]. For maps, &c., see S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—Beautifully located at No. 21 Lexington-av., near 23th-st.; nearly new; has all modern improvements, and elaborately frescoed in encaustic throughout; the new and first-class furniture can be had if wanted. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE IN East 24th-st., No. 133, near 3d-av.; brown-stone front, English basement, three stories, with porte cochere and stable in the rear, for five horses, all fitted up in the best manner. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 17 Sussex-place, Jersey City; three stories, basement and sub-cellar, with modern improvements, in complete order; size of house, 25x44, with an extension; lot, 25x100. Apply to WM. HARNEY, real estate agent, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, with modern improvements, No. 198 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. Also, the three-story brick dwelling-house, west side of Bedford-av., third door south of Putnam-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of DAVID THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LEASE OF lots 15 years to run, improvements to be paid for, or a renewal for 21 years; a first-rate location for business; west side of University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.; price $6,000 cash. Apply at the paint-store No. 64 University-place.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF HOTEL (ON THE European plan) on Broadway, doing a good business, with all the furniture and fixings for $45,000 if sold by March 1. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PLOT OF ground in the centre of the City, on a wide street, having a front of 150 feet by 98.9 in depth; terms easy. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with attic and basement, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. K. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 221 Pearl-st., Executors.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FACTORY, WITH dock, on Newtown Creek, near East River. 52 acres South Side Staten Island. 227 lots on Newtown Creek, with large water front. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 68 acres, in the town of Yonkers, half mile from depot at Tuckahoe, H. R. R., in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBERY, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, 21 MILES from New-York, in New-Jersey; healthy locality; good buildings; well fruited and very productive. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—A 25-HORSE POWER STEAM-engine, Corliss' make, with flue boiler, steam pump, heater, pipes and connections, all in complete order, to be delivered by the 1st of May next. May be seen in daily operation. R. HOE & CO., No. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house No. 320 West 47th-st.; lot 30¼ feet front and rear by 65 feet deep; 300 feet west of 8th-av., south side. Price $6,000. Apply to the owner, J. REILLY, No. 113 west 48th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 49 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A FARM NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—65 acres; two running brooks; good house, barn, coach-house, outbuildings; plenty of fruit. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FARM AT PEEKSKILL, 33½ ACRES, for sale or exchange for house and lot in Jersey City or Hoboken. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 354 3d-av., west side, between 27th and 28th sts.; lot 25 feet by 120. Inquire of DAVID THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND PLEASANTLY located cottage-built house for sale, near South Orange, N. J. Apply at drug-store No. 383 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

$4,500 CASH FOR HOUSE AND LOT No. 141 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of E. M. BALDWIN, Mayor's Office, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE AND valuable brick factory, and machinery complete, now running, at Newark City, N. J. For full particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, 28 Pine-st., basement.

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE 100 feet west of Broadway, 47 feet front; one of the best locations in the City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

SPLENDID FARM ON THE MOHAWK—Near Schenectady; 160 acres; building complete. Also, a beautiful residence in Schenectady; great bargains. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PARK-AV. LOT, CORNER 37TH-ST., FOR SALE—About the only desirable corner on this splendid street to be had. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, PRICE $30,000, four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 230 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply on the premises from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIVE MODEL FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR Rahway, N. J., and several houses and lots in town. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by P. A. BERT, 352 Grand-st., W'msburgh.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

[illegible] cottages [illegible] photographs, maps [illegible] A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH-STREET. For sale, a [illegible] residence, three minutes' walk from depot; house has nine rooms, water, gas, &c., in complete order; excellent location; lot [illegible]; one hour from New-York. Address or apply to G. W. K., Box No. 129 Times Office, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 50 acres; 15 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best houses in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $300 per acre. Inquire on premises, JOHN B. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 822 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland; good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and farming utensils will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN B. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 8 Whitehall-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; has barn and carriage-house and plenty of large and small fruit; price $8,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF 66 acres, with buildings all in excellent condition; fruit of every description in great abundance; 12 miles from Jersey City; the New-York and Hackensack Railroad extension passes the door; depot one-eighth of a mile; will exchange for good City property, and difference paid in cash. Inquire at 389 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE and convenient house in perfect order; gas and water; fine carriage-house and stable; one acre in garden and lawn; near the depot. Price $19,000; terms easy; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 35 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST COMPLETE PRIVATE residence in Williamsburgh; a handsome cottage-house and a splendid brick stable; lot 50 by 100; every modern improvement; with or without the furniture. Price $20,000. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, No. 109 South 9th-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., HOUSE and three-fourths of an acre of land, finely located near the depot of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; convenient to churches, schools, &c.; house well built and in good order. THEO. STURGES, No. 261 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence of easy access to either the New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroad depots; house large and convenient, heated by steam; has gas, water, &c.; grounds well stocked with choice fruit. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE.—REAL ESTATE for sale, corner of 83d-st. and 1st-av., with cottage house; size of ground 102 and 170 feet; first-class neighborhood; elegant view; no rock. Apply at THOMSON'S, No. 1,355 3d-av., or to the owner, S. L. BRADLEY, No. 951 Broadway. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with three lots of ground, pleasantly located in the Town of Morrisania, on the northwest corner of Washington-av. and 8th-st.; price $4,500 cash. Apply to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house, with extension, in good order; has 12 rooms; price $3,800. Apply on the premises, No. 49 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., South Brooklyn, one block from the Coney Island Railroad cars.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 24 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. Price $13,000. Also, lot and stable adjoining, 25x100 feet; together or separate. Apply to HOLDEN & CO., No. 605 7th-av.

$2,500.—HOUSE, TWO BARNS, LIVing spring, apples, pears and quinces, midway between Summit and Millburn depots, Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, one hour from New-York. U. S. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 98 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in Plainfield, N. J.; 15 acres of valuable land; abundance of large and small fruit; house 11 rooms; barns and outbuildings; five minutes' walk from the depot; price $20,000. Apply to E. H. HYDE, 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACTORY, NEAR Atlantic Dock. U. S. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 98 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS 25X150 FEET EACH on west side of 5th-av., near 57th-st.; and two lots on west side 5th-av., 25x100, near 45th-st. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE THREE-story brown-stone house No. 106 Lexington-av., near 28th-st.; has all improvements. J. VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, Hudson River; first-class house in Lexington-av. and 29th-st., low price; unfurnished house in 23d-st. VAN ZANDT & BRO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story modern brick house, pleasantly located in Pacific-st.; lot 20x30. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE THE FINEST country residence in Queens County, at Jamaica. Apply at No. 342 South-st.

FOR NEW-JERSEY LANDS IN LARGE or small tracts, or farms, apply to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING PLEASANT rooms in one of the best localities in the City wishes to dispose of them for the remainder of the season to a respectable family willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations and board. Address G., Box No. 144 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF SIX or eight persons for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, on a daily route, steamboat or rail. Address Box No. 4,923 Post-office.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, with or without private table, can be had in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address HOME, Box No. 144 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 365 5th-av.

RAILROADS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO. GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDERS AND COLLECTION AGENTS BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, AND TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST. Owned and controlled by the Merchants and Manufacturers of the United States. ELMORE P. ROSS, President. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Vice-President. NEW-YORK OFFICES: General Office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner Franklin-st. Branch Office, No. 180 Broadway, between John-st. and Maiden-lane. Western Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Leonard sts. Eastern Freight Depot, 4th-av., corner of 32d-st. NORMAN C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. 10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North. 11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. 3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached. 4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays. 11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry: 8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. 8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville. 10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. 4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk. 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. 7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West. Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York: 9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations. 11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations. 3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead. 4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations. 5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:22 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th [illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible] PROPERTY, SOUTHWEST CORNER [illegible]

OFFICE OF [illegible] DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867. DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO LEASE.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 2, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of the wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which are [illegible]. Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, in this office. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 90 ACRES, near Norwalk, Conn., 45 miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also, A COTTAGE, with [illegible] school. JAMES G. REED, at Wilson & Co.'s, No. 49 Pearl-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, beautifully located on the bank of the Hudson River, 2 miles and a half south of Poughkeepsie, on the Hyde Park Road. The house is large, furnished throughout, and supplied with hot and cold water and other modern conveniences. Ice-house well stocked, and the ground surpassed by few for beauty and convenience. Can be rented for the Summer months or a year. For particulars apply to JOHN F. CROSBY, Esq., No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or address Post-office Drawer, No. 48 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam-power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—FROM MAY 1, the elegant first-class four-story and attic brown-stone house, No. 37 East 16th-st., a few doors from Broadway; has all improvements; to a responsible private family only. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, No. 28 University-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms which will be let either together or separately, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON A CROSS street on Murray Hill, an extra wide and deep first-class house, elegantly furnished, with grapery, extra lot and stable running from street to street; rent $1,000 per month, for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS—An elegant extra large house on 2d-av., replete with every convenience, fully and handsomely furnished, including the library, to a careful and respectable private family only. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A HOUSE NEAR 5th-av., in 13th-st., containing 15 rooms and 2 bathrooms; in complete repair, and will be let for one year from May 1 to an unexceptionable tenant. Rent $400 a month. Address F. R. G., Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE STORE No. 152 Chambers-st., with basement and sub-cellar, and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 12 South William-st.

STABLE TO LET—FIRE-PROOF BRICK; LOcation East 33d-st.; three stalls; room for two carriages; gas, water, &c.; to be rented to 1st November, 1867. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE City of Elizabeth, elegantly furnished, could be rented by three or four careful and highly respectable persons on favorable terms; no house can have superior advantages. Address J. F. S., Box No. 466.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—The house is in good order, and furniture nearly new; furniture $2,000; rent $800. Apply to ABRAHAM W. GODFREY, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The building southwest corner of Washington-place and Greene-st., 25 by 95 feet. Applicants will please call on me from 4 to 5 P. M. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 128 West 21st-st.

TO LET—APRIL 1, TO A SMALL GENTEEL family, the second story of a private house; gas, bath, &c., with every convenience for housekeeping, near St. Mark's Church. Address LANDLORD, Station D.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO PRIvate family only, in West 15th-st.; three-story high-stoop brick house, 25 feet wide; rent $3,000 per year. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND floor; suitable for a dentist's (the rooms are now occupied for this purpose) or other business. Apply on the premises to C. A. DEAN, No. 683 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE LEASE FOR SALE, in one of the very best locations, suitable for a bank, insurance company, or any other business. Inquire at No. 615 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES, directly located on 12th, 14th, 23d, 35th, 37th, 38th sts. and 5th-av.; $300 to $700 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 177 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 18x53; lot 100 feet; location 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Apply to A. T. FINN & CO., No. 5 Howard-st.

TO LET—TWO CORNER STORES ON FULTON-st., Brooklyn; best locations in the city; possession of one immediately if required. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick building No. 46 Hudson-st.; leases may alter to suit. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors of a large factory in Newark City, with power, for particulars inquire on premises, corner Sheffield and State, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x55, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, modern improvements, good garden and lawn, to rent for one or more years. Apply at No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

ROOMS IN WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., to gentlemen without board; family private; price, $5 to $7. For address, call at CANAVAN'S, Druggist, No. 157 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORES AND DWELLINGS NOS. 127, 129 and 131 Waverley-place; have gas and fixtures and Croton water throughout. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a first-class four-story brick house; rent $1,000; also, a four-story brown-stone—rent $1,050. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS FROM May 1, a handsomely furnished house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small private family only. Inquire at No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 33d-st., near 5th-av., from the middle of March next, for six to twelve months. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 20TH-ST., NEAR 4th-av., a first-class four-story house, fully furnished and in fine order; to a careful family the rent will be very low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, TOGETHER or separately, No. 82 Clinton-place. Inquire at No. 79 West 36th-st., from 6 to 8 P. M., or of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 22D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., A VERY comfortable three-story house in complete order and fully furnished, low to a private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON, a house, stable and 3½ acres of land; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

TO LET—NO. 160 EAST 16TH-ST., COMPLETEly furnished; rent $300 per month. Can be seen at any hour.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—CORNER 5TH-av. and 14th-st., 48x100 feet. Apply to WILLIAM GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 135 EAST 21st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,000 per annum. W. W. DE FORREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 3, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEment, merchant down town, a parlor and bed room, or one large room, nicely furnished, without board, in a house of a party where there are no other boarders or lodgers, in a genteel and central locality. Only those who are not inquisitive in regard to visitors this gentleman is accustomed to receive, and know how to mind their own business, will please notice this advertisement. Address, stating full particulars and terms, G. B. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A COUNTRY COTtage, furnished, within 25 miles of City, near depot or landing; rent moderate. Address S., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-FURnished house, by a small private family for one or two years. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, Box No. 4,460 Post-office.

WANTED—A STALL OR PART OF STABLE, for the accommodation of one horse and wagon; to be within a reasonable distance of 7th-av. and 13th-st. Address, stating terms, E. T., Box No. 154 Times Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A building in the vicinity of Park-row, Nassau, Ann, Beekman or Spruce sts. Address Box No. 4,533 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE BOULEVARD." The only published map of the New Drive, showing correctly (in feet and inches) the quantity of ground taken or added at every street along its entire length. For sale by J. CROFTON, No. 44 Pine-st.

EVERY SATURDAY, NO. 60, FOR FEB. 23, is now ready and contains: In King Arthur's Land, by the author of "John Halifax;" the Cretan Insurrection; Charles Edward and the Countess of Albany; Black Sheep, by EDMUND YATES; "Oons," by J. LIMMERMANN; Harem Life at Cairo; The Tabard Inn, Southwark; "Silcote of Silcotes," by HENRY KINGSLEY; Emile de Girardin; An Irish Lyric, &c. For sale by all newsdealers. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4. IMMENSE HIT of the MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, entitled the CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, WRITTEN BY MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT. CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS. GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION, in which THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS are introduced, together with OVER TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES. GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS. On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 12 FEET HIGH, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY, March 1, 1867. GRAND BAL D'OPERA, MASQUE ET TRAVESTI. Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that on the above-named date the NEW ACADEMY will be brilliantly inaugurated by a GRAND FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

AUGUST BELMONT,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,	ROBT. L. CUTTING,
H. A. JOHNSON,	WM. CUTTING,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	S. L. M. BARLOW,
R. H. WOLFE,	EDWARD R. BELL,
A. C. MUNSON,	P. C. SCHUYLER,
G. G. HOWLAND,	HENRY F. VAIL,
W. R. BOND,	HENRY I. FEARING,
SHEPHERD GANDY,	HENRY CLEWS,
WM. S. TRAVERS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
J. BOWERS LEE,	J. W. CLENDENIN,
H. W. BREVOORT,	B. ROBINSON, Jr.,
W. D. MORGAN,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEO. AMORY,	F. L. CUTTING, Jr.,
PAUL J. FORBES,	D. KINGSLAND.

All applications for tickets of admission must be made to some of the gentlemen of the Committee, or to the director at the Box-Office of the NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, to which place THE REGULAR SALE OF TICKETS HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED, and where also one member of the Committee will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The orchestra, numbering ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS, will be under the direction of Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, ERNEST GRILL and C. S. GRAFULLA. The suppers and refreshment department will be under the supervision of the well-known French restaurateur, Mons. CURET. PRICE OF TICKETS: Admitting a lady and gentleman....$10. Extra ladies' tickets....5.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT....Director. MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Night performance commence at 8 o'clock. A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS, nightly received with enthusiastic applause. POSES PLASTIQUES, LES TROIS ATHLETES, HINDOO MIRACLES, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG AND ALL THE GREAT RIDERS in elegant and sensational scenes of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP. LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES, THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS," THE EDUCATED MULES.

STEINWAY HALL. TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY CONCERT. SUNDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. L. F. HARRISON....Director. Miss KATE McDONALD, The favorite Soprano. Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist. Mr. REINDL, Flute Soloist. Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist. Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his full Orchestra. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the usual places.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S world-renowned "HORSE FAIR," and 150 other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. CINDERLEON. DEMON DANCE. CINDERLEON. In addition to a programme remarkable for the refreshing novelties presented, the new and screaming burlesque Opera, the TWO PRIMA DONNAS, THE ONLY LEON in TROVATORE, and EDWARD KELLY as the great director GROWL.

STEINWAY HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. Public rehearsal No. 10 on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—The eighth and last Concert of the season, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had from members of the regiment or from C. S. GRAFULLA, No. 1 Stanton-st.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANOrama in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

DR. HEBBARD IN COOPER INSTITUTE—SECOND COURSE.—Peculiar Lectures on Peculiar Themes. Subject THIS (Saturday) EVENING—*John Morrissey, Congress and Muscle.* Tickets 50 cents.

DE HAAS' LAST PAINTING—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS. Now on exhibition at No. 51 West 10th-st., Studio Building.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES. A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT, AT $25. THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES. Be sure you get the genuine. All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm. Look out for bogus machines and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded. Every Bartlett machine is warranted for ten years. There is immediate opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee, Principal office, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York. Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867. SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH. SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK. The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Feb. 16. 3 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18. 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19. 3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 20. 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21. 9 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22. 9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23. 9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25. 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26. 12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27. 12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28. 1 P. M.	

STEAMERS FOR SALE. One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam. One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam. One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 23 feet beam. One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam. AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS. One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam. One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam. One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam. One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 28½ feet beam. One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 28½ feet beam. Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER FOR SALE. Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 280 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her. The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE. SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT. Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. C. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 468 tons register, 185 feet long, 28.7 wide, 8.6 hold, 4.10 draft; coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 24 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾. EDWIN BOOTH in the role of SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, being the [illegible] of the BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS! In the cast, [illegible] Scheller, Cushing, Morton, [illegible] Hill, Becker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c. New Scenery.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. [illegible] Hall in Portia's House. 8. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance. SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, after careful preparation, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE, written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled A DANGEROUS GAME. The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY. *This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.* SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, 1867. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK, with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE. On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, &c. TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock. ADMISSION TO MATINEE: Parquet and Dress Circle....$1. Family Circle....50c. Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith. LAST NIGHT of the splendidly successful drama entitled the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, WITH ITS NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND AN UNPRECEDENTED CAST. The managers take great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished comedienne and vocalist, LADY DON, who will make her first appearance on MONDAY, Feb. 18, in two of her favorite personations. Box book now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867. Closing day of the season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA. MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK Of Flotow's charming romantic opera of STRADELLA. STRADELLA. Admission to Matinee, 75 cents to all seats, without extra charge for reserving in advance. Doors open at 12½ o'clock. TO-NIGHT—First and only performance of Leortzing's famous Comic Opera, THE CZAR AND CARPENTER, Presented after careful preparation with correct appointments, AND AN EXCELLENT CAST. MONDAY NEXT—Inauguration of a brief DRAMATIC SEASON, when will be presented in excellent style the great local drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. The Director takes pleasure in announcing that having completed the necessary arrangements, he will inaugurate a brief DRAMATIC SEASON at this establishment ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, presenting, after most elaborate preparation, with NEW SCENERY AND CORRECT APPOINTMENTS, the highly popular local and moral drama, THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK, presenting in his successful impersonation of BADGER, the New-York favorite, Mr. JOHN K. MORTIMORE, in addition to a company most carefully selected with reference to the previous features of this universally admired production. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

ITALIAN OPERA. FRENCH THEATRE—MATINEE. A. L. MORA....Director. THIS AFTERNOON, (Saturday,) Feb. 16, 1867, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12. FIRST GRAND OPERA MATINEE. IL TROVATORE. Unsurpassed success of Signora ELVIRA NADDI, Signora PHILLIPS, Signor IRFRE, Signor FORTUNA. Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Signor A. L. MORA. Admission to all parts of the house....$1 50. MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1867—FOURTH OPERA NIGHT. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at J. O. Seymour's, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., and at the French Theatre.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY. FOURTEENTH-STREET. FRENCH ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION. SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M., for the first time, LES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR, play in five acts, by Alexander Dumas. Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE. W. H. WHALLEY. Miss FANNY HERRING. BLACK-EYED SUSAN. FLYING DUTCHMAN. THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. G. W. H. GRIFFIN....Manager. CONTINUED SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE and COCOA NUT DANCE. GEO. CHRISTY continues to delight his many admirers in his great song of "Naughty, Naughty Girls." Continued appearance of Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, Comedian. Second week of the greatest living Comedian, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK. GRIFFIN and CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS. MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL. Under the patronage of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association. SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services in aid of this Society: MISS KELLOGG, MME. GAZZANIGA, MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, MISS McCULLOCH, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MILLERI, By permission of Mr. Maretzek. SIGNOR FERRANTI, by permission of Mr. Bateman. MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, celebrated pianist. SIGNOR ALBANO, Harpist. MR. THEODORE THOMAS and Full Orchestra. Messrs. Chickering have kindly offered their celebrated concert grand. Tickets $2. For sale at Irving Hall, music-stores, hotels, &c.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY. Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets 50c. Reserved seats $1. For sale 6 days in advance. CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day at the Hall in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door. Great Consternation caused by "WE ARE HERE," "BUT NOT HERE;" Or PROTEUS. PROTEUS. PROTEUS. Pronounced by the Press the greatest "SPECTACULAR ILLUSION" Ever presented to a New-York public. NEW PROGRAMME. WITHOUT APPARATUS. THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS and FLOATING HEAD—in consequence of the immense success will be continued. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Doors open at 1:30. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

SEVERINI & PEASE'S—STEINWAY ROOMS. NEW SUBSCRIPTION SERIES OF FIVE MORNING CONCERTS, on the following dates, at 3 o'clock precisely: MONDAYS, Feb. 11, 18, 25; March 4, 11. Second Concert NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 18, when Messrs. SEVERINI & PEASE will be assisted by the favorite Basso Cantante, Signor FOSSATI (by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.,) and Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist. Doors open at 2½ o'clock P. M. Subscription Tickets for the entire series for sale at Steinways, price $5; single tickets $1. For sale at Steinway's and Beer & Schirmers, 701 B'way.

LECTURES.

SOMETHING TO DO. ANNE E. DICKINSON, at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867. Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair. Miss DICKINSON will deliver her new lecture, thought by many to be her masterpiece, and which has drawn crowds in Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and other places as above. Tickets, 50 cents. Sold by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH"—A LECture by Rev. H. H. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be delivered at the Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., opposite Van Dam, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DEliver her new popular lecture, *Something to Do*, at the National Hall, Harlem, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at No. 27 Murray and No. 357 Pearl sts.

DR. HEBBARD IN COOPER INSTITUTE—SECOND COURSE.—Peculiar Lectures on Peculiar Themes. Subject THIS (Saturday) EVENING—*John Morrissey, Congress and Muscle.* Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 212 5th-av., New-York. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M. NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

almost as important as that of the sailors and marines.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

Mr. DAVIS inquired of Mr. SCHENCK the amount which would have to be paid under this bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was very difficult to say; some of the recruiting officers estimated it at $600,000,000, some at $400,000,000, and some at $250,000,000. The Committee were satisfied that under the deductions provided in the bill, the aggregate would not exceed between seventy-five and one hundred millions.

Mr. MARSTON asked Mr. SCHENCK to state the estimate of the War Department.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that if the local bounties were not deducted, the lowest calculation of what would be required under that bill was $460,000,000.

Mr. BLAINE (correcting Mr. SCHENCK) said $480,000,000.

Mr. BANKS—Suppose it is $480,000,000.

Mr. SCHENCK—But making the deduction provided in the bill, the aggregate will be reduced to between seventy-five and eighty millions.

Mr. FINCK declared his wish to support the bill, but he was opposed to that clause in the third section which excluded captured prisoners of war who had enlisted in the service of the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the Committee had thought it best to place that class on the footing of having received as much bounty as they were entitled to, in the permission given to them to come back to their allegiance and fight on the right side, and therefore the Committee excluded them from bounty.

Mr. FINCK asked whether, if they were honorably discharged from the service, they should not receive bounty?

Mr. SCHENCK did not think that followed. He had not time to go into an argument about it.

Mr. BANKS said that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK) could propose nothing for the soldier that he (Mr. BANKS) would not sustain. He cared nothing whether this bill would require $450,000,000 or $550,000,000. The soldier's claim was the bottom claim. There was none stronger, deeper or juster. The State of Massachusetts had paid liberal bounties to her soldiers, and so had New-York and Pennsylvania, yet they were now to be called upon to pay the soldiers of other States. New-York would have to pay one-twelfth of all the bounties that would have to be paid under this bill.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of removing from the third section the clause excepting from the benefits of the bill prisoners of war who had entered the service of the Government. Many of these men were conscripted Union men who had been forced into the rebel army, who surrendered themselves as prisoners of war at the first opportunity, and who then entered the service of the United States and fought through the remainder of the war with a rope around their necks.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the principle of the second section of the bill, and argued that while it would tend to equalization of bounties, it would not effect the interests of the States which had paid large bounties.

Mr. WENTWORTH inquired whether, if the previous question were voted down, it would be in order to move to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means so as to see where the money is to come from?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The House voted by tellers on seconding the previous question. There was great interest in the progress of the vote, which, after various changes on the part of members, resulted in seconding the previous question by a vote of 74 to 72. The yeas and nays were then called on ordering the main question to be now put, and resulted, yeas 76, nays 85.

So the House refused to order the main question, and the bill was left open to amendments.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved the amendment of which he had given notice, so as to include some Missouri and Maryland volunteers and slaves.

Mr. ROLLINS moved to amend by striking out of the second section the clauses making deductions for local bounties.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend by striking out the section repealing the additional Bounty Law of the 28th July, 1866.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, moved to amend by striking out the exception of prisoners of war who had enlisted in the service of the United States.

Mr. ROLLINS then moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. SCHENCK being entitled to the floor to close the debate, yielded to Mr. KASSON, who combated the principles embraced in the amendment offered by Mr. ROLLINS. He contended that the effect of it would be to tax the Western States for additional bounties to soldiers of the Eastern States, who had already received large bounties. The amendment was destructive of the principles of the bill, and would eventually defeat it.

Mr. ROSSEAU asked Mr. KASSON whether the effect of the amendment would not be to pay the soldiers who had received high bounties as much as those who had received more.

Mr. KASSON replied that that was the effect of it.

Mr. ROLLINS asked Mr. KASSON whether it would deprive the Western States of the right to pay their soldiers as much bounty as the Eastern States paid theirs.

Mr. KASSON thought the question was like a rich man asking a poor man whether the poor man had not the same right to build a palace as the rich man had. The soldiers from the Western States had gone into the army animated by a patriotism which knew no money and had wanted no bounty. It was of that class of men that the bill proposed to take care.

Mr. SCHENCK repeated his argument in support of the bill as reported, and against the proposed amendment of it.

Mr. PATTERSON defended the amendment offered by his colleague, (Mr. ROLLINS,) and argued that if the State of Ohio had not heretofore paid a bounty equal to that paid by New-Hampshire, it should now place its hand in its pocket and do so. He thought that the bill should even provide for the reimbursement by the General Government of the Eastern States, which had paid large bounties.

Mr. LE BLOND declared, in reference to Mr. PATTERSON's argument, that it came with an ill-grace from a New-England man to boast of the wealth which that section had wrung from the West by taxation and high tariffs. This was a contest between the West and the East, and it would be seen by the final vote whether the West or East was to control in legislation. He was for the bill as reported from the Committee, because it was a bill to equalize bounties, and not to produce inequalities.

Mr. GRINNELL opposed Mr. ROLLINS' amendment. He said that the Western States had furnished more soldiers in proportion to their population than any other section; that they furnished them at greater disadvantage, and that not one of them had deserted, for every three of the Eastern soldiers who had deserted.

Mr. BROMWELL spoke in favor of the bill and against the amendment of Mr. ROLLINS.

The debate closed and the House proceeded to vote on the amendment.

The amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN was agreed to without a division.

The amendment offered by Mr. ROLLINS was rejected—yeas 74, nays 85—the vote being sectional, not political. The Western members voted solidly against it and the Eastern members generally for it.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved an amendment, adding a clause to the last section, in reference to applications for bounty. Adopted.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill and resulted in a vote of 95 yeas against 68 nays, of which the following is the detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Campbell, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cooper, Cullom, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Donnelly, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphreys, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Lawrence of Ohio, LeBlond, Leftwich, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, McCullough, McIndoe, McKee, Morris, Moulton, Niblack, Noell, Orth, Paine, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Spaulding, Stillwell, Stokes, Taylor of Tennessee, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of New-York, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, Windom—95.

NAYS—Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin, Barker, Banker, Baxter, Bergen, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Bromall, Chanler, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dodge, Eliot, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Griswold, Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Hise, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New-York, Hulburd, Kelly, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lynch, Marvin, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Ritter, Rollins, Scofield, Shanklin, Starr, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of New-York, Thayer, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Winfield, Woodbridge—69.

The following are its provisions:

A BILL to Equalize the Bounties of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who served in the late War for the Union:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of any grant of land or other bounty, there shall be allowed to each and every soldier, sailor and mariner, who faithfully served as such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, including those recognized by Congress in an act entitled, "An Act making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington and for other purposes, approved Feb. 8, 1862, and including those borne on the rolls as slaves, and who has been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service," the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of $100 per year, as hereinafter provided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served, between the 12th day of April 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, and in the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged in the line of his duty the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made, in the case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine while in the service, or in case of his death after his discharge and before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of being wounded as provided, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, if she has not been remarried, or if there be no widow, then to the minor child or children of the deceased who may be under sixteen years of age.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine, or his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid or payable under existing laws by the United States or by any State, county, city, town, or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid from all sources exceed $8 33⅓ for each month of actual faithful service, or at the rate of $100 per year. And in the case of any sailor or marine, to whom prize-money has been paid, or is payable, the amount of such prize-money shall be deducted, and only such amount of bounty paid as shall, together with such prize-money, and any other bounty paid or payable by the United States, or any other State, county or city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, amount in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to, or on account of, any soldier, sailor or marine who served as a substitute in the army or navy, or who was captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request prior to the 19th day of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to enlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and such person did actually [illegible] promotion, and was transferred [illegible] shall be paid to any soldier, sailor, or marine, discharged on the application [illegible] of parents, guardians or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and state specifically, under oath and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty, either from the United States or from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid or is payable to the soldier, sailor or marine, by whom or by whose representatives the claim is made.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever application shall be made by any claimant through any attorney or agent, the post-office address of the claimant shall be furnished, giving the name of the county, and State in which it is situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the Attorney or agent is to receive for his service in the settlement of the claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of $5, and every such application shall be accompanied by the written affidavit of the Attorney or agent that he has not charged nor agreed for, and will not accept more than such sum of $5 for his services in the case. The Paymaster-General, or proper accounting officer of the Treasury, upon ascertaining the amount due, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant the full amount therefor, less the fee to be paid to the Attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the said Attorney or agent in person, or transmitted to such address as the Attorney may direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any attorney or agent who shall receive from or claim a sum greater than $5 for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of $1,000 or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both, as the Court or Jury may adjudge, and shall be forever thereafter excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatever against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the payments shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any Paymaster, National Bank or Government depository at or near the District wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish by the affidavits of two credible witnesses that he is the identical person named therein. But in no case shall such check, order or draft be made negotiable until after such identification.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sailor or marine to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list or other papers, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act. And all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made, are hereby declared null and void, as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That in any case where a person entitled to receive payment of bounty under the provisions of this bill shall make application therefor, or when any such application shall be made by the proper representatives of such person being deceased, and the discharge of such person has been lost, it shall be competent for the accounting officers to receive in lieu of the actual production of such discharge, proof of the actual loss of the same, and secondary proof of its issue and contents, together with proof of the identity of the claimant, or person deceased under such rules defining the character and form of the evidence as the Paymaster-General shall prescribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives under the provisions of this act, shall be made unless the application be filed within two years from the passage of the act, and the settlement of accounts of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That sections 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of "An Act making Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, are hereby repealed; but if any money shall have been paid to any person under the provisions of said sections so repealed, the amount thereof shall be deducted in each case, by the proper accounting officers, from any sum to be allowed under this act; and any application made for allowance of bounty under the said act of July 28, 1866, with all the evidence and papers submitted therewith, shall be taken and considered as filed under the requirements of this act, and shall be used hereunder for the benefit of the applicant as far as the same may be applicable; and all applications which have been made for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, by persons who are entitled to bounty under the act, shall be acted on and payment made thereon as if this act had not been passed, provided that no person shall be paid a greater amount than he is entitled to under the act.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. O'NEILL presented petitions signed by over one hundred prominent merchants, underwriters, shipowners and pilots of the city of Philadelphia, praying that a permanent lighthouse may be erected on Cross Ledge Shoals, as the lightboat is removed from that place during the Winter season, rendering navigation exceedingly hazardous; that the ice harbor at Reedy Island be extended for the accommodation of the larger class of vessels now trading at Philadelphia, and that the piers there be repaired; also, that another harbor for Winter protection be made at Liston's Tree Point, in the Delaware Bay.

A petition of GEO. B. WOOD and JOHN H. PACKARD, officers of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, asking that the importation of books, maps, &c., for libraries, colleges and other literary institutions, be continued free of duty. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRIS presented the petition of N. METCALF, Esq., and many others, of Ontario County, N. Y., praying that the present Congress may pass a tariff bill substantially retaining that portion of House bill No. 718 relating to wool and woolens, which passed the House at its last session.

Four like petitions from the town of York, Livingston County, N. Y., were also presented.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Washington County against a reduction of the currency, and against obliging National Banks to redeem in New-York.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, presented a petition from the citizens of Hammonsport, N. Y., asking for the impeachment of the President, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented memorials from the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to the Paris Exhibition, and in reference to a grant of land for the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate amendments to House bill in relation to United States Courts in Rhode Island. Concurred in.

NATIONAL CAPITOL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senate bill to incorporate the National Capitol Insurance Company. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

SLOOP-OF-WAR IDAHO.

Action of the Senate on the House amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the steam screw sloop-of-war *Idaho*. Concurred in.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Senate amendments to the House bill granting an increase of pension to JOHN J. JOHAN. Concurred in.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Senate amendments to the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the amendments on the table. Rejected by a vote of 63 to 65.

The House at 4:45 o'clock took a recess till 7:30, when the Bankruptcy Bill comes up as unfinished business.

NOTE.—The New-York delegation on the Republican side request the reporter to state that the reason why, with three exceptions, they voted against the Bounty Bill, was on account of its making an offset of all local bounties. They had voted for Mr. ROLLINS' amendment to strike out that provision; but as it failed, they voted against the bill, preferring not to have any bounty bill rather than one which, in their opinion, does injustice to the soldiers of their State and to other States generally.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the preliminary report of J. W. TAYLOR, Special Commissioner for the collection of statistics on the gold and silver mines and mining east of the Rocky Mountains, including the Alleghany gold district of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered printed.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

On motion of Mr. LONGYEAR, the Senate bill to amend the act of July 18, 1866, to prevent smuggling, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

Mr. INGERSOLL on leave introduced the bill relating to the Alexandria Canal. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. KASSON the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate a statement of the rules by which the beginning point for the claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company and Central Pacific Company of California for the construction of the road between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is ascertained and adjusted under the eleventh section of the act of July 1, 1862.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WE[illegible] introduced the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, asking additional pensions for the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; asking an additional appropriation of land to aid in establishing an agricultural college, and asking for an appropriation to aid in rebuilding certain roads and bridges destroyed during the late war.

MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. PAINE presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature for the establishment of a mail route.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. McRUER, from the Post-office Committee, reported the House bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Bankrupt Bill came up for action, when, at the suggestion of Mr. DAWES, who said there was no chance of the House agreeing to the amendments—

Mr. JENCKES moved that the House non-concur, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The House ordered the main question on that motion.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa, renewed the motion to lay the amendments on the table, which would have the effect of laying the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas, 52; nays, 60.

The amendments were then non-concurred in.

CUSTOMS LAWS.

The House continued the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate amendments to House joint resolution to extend the time for codifying the laws relating to customs. Concurred in.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

Senate amendments to the House bill, to amend the act incorporating the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Home. Concurred in.

OFFICERS OF COURTS.

Senate amendments to House bill, fixing the compensation of bailiffs and criers of the District of Columbia. The Senate amendment strikes out the section removing the limitation to the number of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the appointment [illegible] the President [illegible].

The [illegible] was non-concurred in by a vote of 96 to [illegible], and a committee of conference was appointed.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate amendment to the House bill amending the law of the District of Columbia relating to judicial proceedings, was concurred in.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to regulate the proceedings before Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia, was concurred in.

TAXES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Senate amendment to the House amendments to the Senate joint resolution, to suspend temporarily the collection of the direct tax within the State of West Virginia, were all but one concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered on that one.

PENSIONS FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of JOHN GRAY and DANIEL FREDERICK BAKEMAN, Revolutionary soldiers, was concurred in.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, to establish and to protect the National Cemeteries, was concurred in.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Fifteen Senate bills granting pensions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with permission to report back next Wednesday evening.

ALCOHOL FOR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Senate joint resolution, to provide for the removal of alcohol from bonded warehouses free of internal tax, by scientific institutions, for preserving specimens of natural history, &c., was taken from the Speaker's table, and passed.

SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Senate bill to authorize the Trustees of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church to sell and convey Square No. [illegible], in the City of Washington, was taken from the Speaker's table, and passed.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the existing laws relative to Internal Revenue. The question being on Mr. MYERS's amendment to the paragraph relating to cigarettes, &c., which proposes to make the paragraph read "on cigarettes, cigars and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $5 per thousand."

Mr. KASSON moved to amend the amendment by making the tax $10 per thousand. He subsequently withdrew it.

The paragraph and amendments proposed to it elicited a lengthy discussion, and was participated in by Messrs. Paine, Darling, Kasson, Dawes, Hooper, Schenck, Ingersoll, Myers, Hogan, Randall of Pennsylvania, Davis, Eggleston, Washburn of Massachusetts, Clark of Ohio.

Mr. KASSON was in favor of a specific tax.

Mr. SCHENCK was against it, as making a discrimination against the lower-class articles.

Mr. MYERS was in favor of a low specific duty.

Mr. HOGAN was in favor of the *ad valorem* principle of taxation.

Mr. RANDALL was in favor of discrimination between low-priced and high-priced cigars, $5 per thousand being too high for low-priced cigars.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, showed that with a specific duty of $5 per thousand it was not true that the low-price cigars paid the same tax as the high-price cigars, because the Havana tobacco, out of which the latter are made, pays 50 cents a pound, and as it takes twenty-four pounds of tobacco to make a thousand cigars that makes $12 in gold paid on the high-price cigars, that reduced to currency makes, say $18, and the $5 specific duty added to that makes $23 per thousand paid by the high-price cigars, while the low-price only paid $5.

After more than an hour spent in debate on this subject, debate was closed, and the Committee was brought to a vote on the various propositions.

The amendment of Mr. MYERS, making the tax specific at $5 per thousand, was voted upon and had a majority in its favor, but no quorum voting the Committee rose, leaving the question undecided, and the House at 10 P. M. adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Constitutional Convention—Cross Town Railroad—Gambling on Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1867.

The House have gone through business to-day in the spirit of school boys about to start for home at vacation time. An immense amount of routine business has been done, bills have been introduced by the score or perhaps by the hundred, and the scene at least in the Assembly has resembled that presented at the gold exchange when everybody is shouting and gesticulating, and excitement rules the hour. The time for introducing bills being short, every member has been anxious to save time and get his favorite measure in before the recess.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

But little real consideration has been given to anything for the last two days but the Constitutional Convention bill. The Senate bill reported from the Judiciary Committee came up as the special order of the session this morning. The difference between this bill and that of the Assembly I have already alluded to.

Senator H. C. MURPHY, Democrat, opposed the provision for electing by Senatorial Districts, on the ground that it gives the lower counties less than their just proportion of delegates. He offered an amendment that the choice be from counties as more democratic in principle.

Senator FOLGER, Republican, explained that representation by Senatorial Districts was decided on in committee, because it would be likely to result in the choice of a higher class of delegates. It would be necessary to be more widely known in order to obtain a nomination.

Senator BARNETT, Republican, urged that election by counties was more simple and equitable; and, in fact, if elections by Senatorial Districts were insisted on, the choice would finally be referred back by such conventions to county delegates.

Senator O'DONNELL (Rep.) thought the constant concession to "localities" was the bane of our politics. He favored the conclusion to which the Judiciary Committee had arrived. He then offered a resolution providing for the election of thirty-two delegates at large, no voter being permitted to vote for more than sixteen of them. This is the same amendment, in substance, as that offered by Mr. LITTLEJOHN in the Assembly.

After further argument in favor of the Senatorial District provision, by Senators FOLGER and LOW, Republicans, the bill was progressed and made the special order after reassembling on the 27th.

The Democrats are very chary of committing themselves in favor of the bill, or even in favor of any Convention at all. They are apprehensive that it may result in a curtailment of the rights of municipalities and that the bulwarks of Democracy in the large cities may be overthrown.

All the personalities of the debate were between members of this party.

CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.

The Cross-town Railroad Bill was under discussion in the Senate this morning for upward of an hour; but as the members from the western districts were anxious to take the early train homeward, it was "progressed" before much progress had been made, and will come up again immediately after the recess.

GAMBLING ON RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. KEADY (Democrat, Kings,) introduced a bill for the prevention of gambling on railroad cars in this State. This practice has of late become a great evil. Several parties have been robbed of late by a gang who travel over the Harlem and Hudson roads for this purpose.

The bill provides that it shall not be lawful for any Railroad Company in this State to allow gambling or any game of chance, for profit or pleasure, on any railroad car, locomotive or tender under their management or control. A fine of $100 for the first offence, $200 for the second, $500 for the third, and a forfeiture of their charter for the fourth, is provided for and recoverable upon competent testimony before any of the Courts in this State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

STILL ANOTHER BROADWAY ROAD.

To-day the Arcade Railroad Bill was introduced by Senator THOMAS MURPHY. This bill contemplates the construction of a railway under Broadway by open excavation, with four sidewalks and four tiers of stores—the whole, when completed, to bear the general character of an arcade. The route is through Broadway to Union-square, thence up and under Fourth-avenue. The bill provides that the road shall be built without interrupted travel on Broadway or disturbing the water, gas, or sewerage system. GEORGE OPDYKE, A. B. CORNELL, CHARLES A. DANA and Ex-Senator RAMSEY are among the corporators.

CHRISTOPHER-STREET ROAD.

The bill for the incorporation of the Christopher-street (across town) Railroad Company was considered in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Senator GIBSON, it was amended slightly, and his motion to prescribe that no fare should be exacted from passengers obliged to stand, was discussed at length and voted down. The bill was then progressed.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend an act relative to railroad tracks in West Farms and Morrisiana.

Relative to the election of Directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad.

For the appropriation of the [illegible] Lake and [illegible] Railroad.

Relative to the [illegible] of certain boats and vessels in the [illegible] District.

For the [illegible] of Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To amend the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions of New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Franklin Savings Bank.

By Mr. BARNETT—To secure the navigation of Oneida Lake Canal.

By H. C. MURPHY—For a breakwater at Bay Ridge, town of New-Utrecht. Also, by request—To incorporate the Broadway Arcade Railway Company.

By Mr. LENT—For the proper inspection and supervision of tenement-houses in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Eclectic Association, New-York.

To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad. It appropriates $250,000.

To fix the number and provide for the election of Aldermen in Rochester.

Increasing the powers and duties of the Central Park Commissioners.

Relative to the Church of the Intercession in New-York.

To provide for the better regulation of pawnbrokers, junk-shop keepers and others in New-York.

To amend the charter of the village of Olean.

To more certainly define the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions and Police Courts of New-York, under charter of 359, laws 1859.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The bill providing for a Convention to revise the Constitution was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved to amend by providing that delegates shall be elected by Counties instead of by Senatorial Districts.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to amend by providing for the election of thirty-two delegates at large—no elector to vote for more than fifteen. This amendment was favored by Messrs. LOW and WILLIAMS, but before the question was taken on either amendment, progress was reported and the bill made the special order for the 27th instant.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The bill to secure to express companies equal facilities on railroads in this State was passed.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A communication was received from the State Medical Society against the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Adjourned until 25th instant, at 7:30 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to amend the charter of the City of Elmira was passed.

The bill authorizing the purchase of geological specimens owned by Prof. A. A. GOULD, was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—Giving Prospect Park Commissioners management of all the Brooklyn City parks. Also, to incorporate the Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island Stage Company. Also, to open a public highway from Stewart-avenue to the New-Utrecht Plank-road.

By Mr. POTTER—To amend the Cohoes Village Charter.

By Mr. BURTON—To authorize towns to subscribe to capital stock of Buffalo and Washington Railway.

By Mr. PARKER—To incorporate the Auburn Mutual Savings Bank.

By Mr. C. W. BUCK—For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

By Mr. BALLARD—In relation to the appointment of two stenographers and an interpreter for New-York Marine Court.

By Mr. WILBER—Relative to the inspection of steam boilers, except in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. BURROWS—To incorporate the Buffalo Gymnasium.

By Mr. HINSON—To incorporate the Buffalo Singing Society.

By Mr. BIGELOW—To amend the charter of the New-York Universalist Convention. Also, to amend the charter of the Clinton Liberal Institute. Also, to amend the charter of the St. Lawrence University.

By Mr. OAKLEY—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Marine Insurance Company. Also, to amend the New-York Pilot Act. Also, to amend the charter of the New-York Steam Transit Company. Also, to incorporate the Long Island State Deposit Company. Also, to create a Fire District in Brooklyn.

By Mr. HAYNES—To authorize Turnpike and Plank Road Companies to collect additional tolls.

By Mr. KEADY—To authorize a railroad in Henry and other streets in Brooklyn. Also, to prevent gambling on railroad cars.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To amend the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company. Also, to amend the charter of the Nassau Railroad Company.

By Mr. CHIPMAN—To incorporate the Coöperative and Industrial Unions. Also, to authorize the Common Council of Rochester to make local assessments.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the German Mechanics' Industrial Association. Also, for a railroad in East Ninety-second-street, in New-York.

By Mr. BLAIR—To facilitate travel in Central Park, by the construction of a railroad in Lexington and other avenues.

By Mr. O. MURPHY—To amend the act relative to the New-York Law Library. Also, relative to the New-York Police Courts.

By Mr. GENET—To incorporate the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company.

By Mr. DONOHOE—To prohibit persons standing in front of places of business and enticing away customers.

By Mr. DEVELIN—To incorporate the Bankers' and Brokers' Association. Also, relative to the use of copartnership names. Also, in relation to New-York Police Courts.

By Mr. GENET—To amend the Metropolitan Fire Department Act and provide for the removal of Commissioners.

By Mr. SANFORD—To close up the affairs of the Catskill Bank.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—To amend the statutes relative to the collection of taxes in Onondaga County. Also, to amend the charter of the Syracuse Savings Institution. Also, to amend game laws.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH—To authorize the Manhattan Railway Company to construct certain tunnels in New-York.

By Mr. HALSEY—To incorporate the Newburgh Industrial Savings Bank. Also, to incorporate the East River Bridge Company.

By Mr. WELTE—To amend the Central Railroad law.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—To incorporate the Saratoga Savings Bank. Also, to amend Saratoga Springs.

By Mr. MAXWELL—To improve navigation of Esopus Creek. Also, to authorize certain towns to take stock in the Owego and Rondout Railroad.

By Mr. GILL—To amend the charter of the Glens Falls Insurance Company.

By Mr. TRAVIS—To incorporate the Iron Moulders' Association of Poughkeepsie. Also, relative to railroad corporations. Also, relative to the Metropolitan Excise Law.

Mr. OAKEY moved that the Insurance Committee have leave to sit in New-York during the recess, to inquire into the causes of destruction of property by fire, which was agreed to.

Mr. C. MURPHY called up the resolution relative to the neutrality laws, and expressing sympathy with all people struggling to throw off oppression, and they were adopted.

COURTESIES OF THE HOUSE.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Col. WALTER W. PRICE, Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART and Miss ANNA DICKINSON.

The Assembly then adjourned to Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 7:30 P. M.

REFORM IN THE NAVY-YARD.

The Commission of Inquiry—Its Labors and Revelations—The Institution of Reforms.

The reform in the system of accounts, established at the several United States Navy-yards, over a year ago, has, it is claimed, been already fruitful in good results, many of the evils complained of as being attendant on the loose method of doing business prior to, and during the war, being removed. This reform sprang out of the Commission of Inquiry into alleged frauds at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, appointed in 1864.

A sketch of the history of that Commission and its labors will be interesting.

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY OF 1864.

The attention of the Navy Department being called to charges of fraud and gross swindling brought against a contractor of this City, a thorough investigation was determined upon, not anticipating, however, the important disclosures which were in store. Col. OLCOTT, who had distinguished himself as Commissioner in the investigation of the Army frauds, which labor he began in 1862, was, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, detailed by the Secretary of War for this special service. He was then referred to Assistant-Secretary Fox, and ordered to act in concert with him—Secretary Fox being instructed to afford every facility within reach of the Department. Invested with the honorary title of Special Commission Navy Department, and with authority to investigate all cases of fraud in misappropriation, to have ready access to all ships of the Navy, dock-yards, or other places of like character, to have access also to prisoners, and to request the coöperation of officers of ships and Navy-yards, and to call on these for all facilities he might require, he having got a general idea only, of the duties before he arrived in New-York and commenced his investigation.

His first step was to wait upon several of the leading houses in the Cities, trading in goods and materials required by the Department, and ask them for information upon which to base his inquiry. From these he learned much that was invaluable at the outset of the investigation. Within a week the whole mass of corruption was exposed to view, and it was soon evident that desperate remedies only could be effectual in checking the destructive spread of the corruption. Before the tenth day had expired the "ring" of contractors (four in number) were in Fort Lafayette and the Commission in possession of their books and papers. They were arrested quietly early one morning by officers detailed by Gen. DIX, acting under orders from Washington, in coöperation with Col. OLCOTT. The possession of the books and papers of these men showed [illegible] how widespread the corruption was among [illegible] public officials in the [illegible] pursued by them in the [illegible] thorough investigation [illegible] additional staff of clerks [illegible] detailed to [illegible].

During the progress of the inquiry, when the testimony [illegible] great quantity, a sub-committee of the Committee on the Conduct of the War arrived from Washington, and visited Col. OLCOTT to see whether he was not abusing the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested, and in any shape doing that which was dangerous to the liberties of the people. They remained one day only, during which, having given a rapid glance through the heap of testimony placed before them, they returned to Washington, fully alive to the necessities of the case and the vast labor of its working up. Their report was highly complimentary to the Commissioner.

HOW MATTERS STOOD.

An analysis of the condition of affairs showed, in the first place, that the Navy Department could not procure the requirements of the yards, whether a ball of hemp or a boiler of a vessel, through any source but the ring of contractors just disposed of.

Second—It was obliged to pay the ring more than the market price for what it bought.

Third—It was the exception rather than the rule for the Department to receive the quantity set forth in the bills of the contractors—the rule being that seldom more than fifty per cent. in either weight or measure was delivered.

Fourth—While the highest prices were being paid for the supplies, in the assumption that they were all of superior quality, as contracted for, the fact was that the Navy-yard was being flooded with the very *sweepings of the market*.

Fifth—When it so happened, which was not often, that any respectable firm obtained an order, say for copper, block-tin, or any other article of like character, subject to fluctuate in price, as gold or silver, they could not obtain payment for their deliveries for months upon months; while the members of the "ring" received theirs in ten or twenty days after the delivery of their goods.

Sixth—The Navy Agent's Office was conducted apparently for the sole benefit of the favorite contractors, and among the different officers of the yard it was difficult to find an official holding a position of any importance who was not regularly receiving bribes to enable the scoundrels of the "ring" to effect their swindles.

The books of one these contractors showed that he had been paid for about fifty thousand pounds of block-tin more than he had *actually bought from all sources*, and that while he had contracted to supply the Department with the best Winter-strained sperm oil at just half the price it bore in the market, he had realized in profit in one year, on this article alone, over $100,000. In fact it was discovered that he had actually swept the market of every gallon of stinking and refuse oil, and even horse-fat played its part upon the invoice as pure Winter-strained sperm. Not one of these men dealt in any of the articles they furnished. The progress of the investigations at New-York showed that the iniquitous swindling system was common to all the yards, and that each of them demanded inquiry as much as did that at Brooklyn. In every article supplied, to the yards, as in those named, the same swindling had been going on.

IN THE NAVY-YARD.

As above stated, the master workmen and others in position in the yard were but the tools of the contractors. As to the condition of things there, and the wide-spread nature of the corruption, we have the following statements made by several of those in the inner "ring:" That not only were the books unreliable, but that these documents were accessible to the contractors; they were known to enter the office of the Storekeeper, where they had access to the books. There was no check or safeguard in the reception of articles supplied to the Storekeeper's Department against fraud in weight, quantity or quantity. When articles were rejected no account of their quantity was kept, so that it was impossible to tell how much had been received and how much rejected. It was known to be a constant practice to make false entries in the vouchers, after they had been signed by the officers of the vessels; clerks were ordered by the Storekeepers to make alterations in the vouchers, and, it was said, that it was easy to do this, as they were on paper, leaving blank space enough to put in all that was required. "That large sums of money had been received by a naval storekeeper for assisting at frauds; that articles had been furnished and rejected on account of price; afterward received at a higher price, an interview with the contractor having been had in the meantime. That the same person has been known to sign three bills of oil, amounting in the aggregate to over 16,000 gallons, knowing at the time that there were only 14,000 gallons delivered, and that three gallons had been taken out of each barrel by the contractor." Discontent with the contractors was frequently expressed that they did not give money enough; were too backward in their payments, and that all the bosses in the yard were shy of them on that account. Further, it was stated that oil and tallow were received not only short in weight and measure, but of most inferior quality, contracts always being for first-class goods; that rubber goods were charged and received at one-third more than their actual weight, not to speak of price at all, and that it was pretty well understood all round, that anything that would weigh three-quarters of its invoiced weight, would pass; but that it was not thought safe to try anything over that—meaning less in weight.

The following items were also given, of 50,000 pounds of iron being bought and paid for, and only 37,000 pounds delivered; of 4,300 feet of chain bought, delivered 2,967 feet; of 200 sheets of zinc bought, 175 received; of 4,000 pounds of Lowmoor iron bought, and 3,500 pounds received; of best quality of boiler-iron being paid for, and one-half of poor quality being received and paid for full price; of boxes of tin being cut in two, the halves being delivered as whole boxes; of one-third of the weight being removed from casks of ingot copper, and of as much as 15 per cent. commission being paid to insiders. It was well understood that inferior and damaged goods, no matter how inferior or how much damaged, were received unquestioned. It was only a matter of arrangement of commission. Contractors have been known to purchase damaged iron, which, it is stated, was afterward used in the forging of ship's davits!

Clerks on a $1,000 to $1,200 per year, and workmen on $2 to $2 50 per day built houses and loaned money on bond and mortgage. Bribery poured in in every shape, on commissions, on sales, in presents of greenbacks, pianos, diamond rings—in fact in whatever form was thought most acceptable to the recipient. As there was no regular system of accounts, no proper books kept, there was no check to the thievery carried on by wholesale and retail. Here are a few items:

Carried off by Wholesale—Copper, lead, composition, tin plate, old metals, &c., &c.

Made in the yard for the benefit of selves or friends, or for sale:

Made of Copper—Bath-tubs, wash-basins, liquor measures, (worth $60 per set,) soup-tureens.

Coal-scuttles, and a hundred such covetable matters.

Made of Composition—Small cannon, stair-rods, metal bushings, &c., &c.

Made of Tin—Butter-kettles, pie-plates, &c., &c.

Made of Wood—Sofas, bureaus, desks, tables, washstands, provision-chests and clothes-chests, washtubs, a billiard-table, picture-frames by the thousand, canes, fancy work-boxes, ornamental brackets, stair-railings, &c., &c.

Odds and Ends—Costly one-horse harness, carpets, floor-cloth, pork, beans, sugar, tea, coffee, candles, tobacco, turpentine, white-lead, oil, pitch, resin, lignum-vitæ, rosewood, mahogany, &c., &c.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKS.

This can only convey a faint idea of the state of things revealed to the commission, and the conclusion arrived at was there must be an immediate and radical reform. Toward the conclusion of the investigation the war ceased, and the extraordinary powers vested in the Commission ceased, so that many escaped punishment who would otherwise have received it. Much, however, had been done. The rogues had got thoroughly frightened, and there was an opening to introduce reform. To effect this Mr. VEEDER, associated with Col. OLCOTT in some of his investigations, was appointed Inspector Navy Department, and instructed to introduce a new system of accounts, which had already received the approval of the Secretary, Admiral SMITH, and Assistant Secretary Fox. That system has now been in operation in the Brooklyn Yard for over a year, and is working to the entire satisfaction of the Department. An admirable method of checks is a part of the system, and this has been of the utmost value in the prevention of fraud. It is now claimed that merchants may deal directly with the Navy Department without suffering by delay in the payment of their bills.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales of Superfine Spring and Winter at $9 25@$10 25, the demand is chiefly for the better grades; Trade brands at $11 50@$13 50, and Fancy brands at $14@$16. WHEAT firmer and Spring a shade higher, closing at $2 45 for No. 1 Spring, and $2 90 for Winter; very little of the latter in market. CORN dull and prices drooping, closing at 55c. for ear and 60c. for shelled. OATS dull, at 50c. for No. 1, in elevators. RYE firmer and in good demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 25. BARLEY dull and prices nominal. WHISKY dull and prices declined to 25c. in bond. COTTON unchanged and dull at 29c.@30c. for Middling. PROVISIONS generally dull, but little demand. Mess Pork offered at $20. Lard quiet; sales at 12c. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders, loose, at 7¼c.; Sides at 9¼c., and Clear Sides at 10¾c.; 100,000 lbs. of Shoulders sold at 7½c. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at 9¼c.; Sides at 10½c., and Clear Sides at 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams—Sales at 15c.@16c. Linseed Oil—Sales at $1 40 and firm; stock light. Butter firm; sales at 27c.@30c. Cheese—Fair demand; sales at 16½c. CLOVER SEED firm; sales at $8 25@$8 50. Gold, 136¼ buying and 136⅜@137 selling.

CHICAGO, Friday Feb. 14—Evening.

FLOUR dull, but holders firm. WHEAT dull, but prices steady; sales of No. 1 at $2 17 and No. 2 at $1 83¾. CORN active and firmer; sales at 81c.@82½c. OATS dull, without essential change. PROVISIONS continue dull and almost lifeless; yet there is no disposition on the part of holders to submit to a lower range of prices. Mess Pork—small sales at $18 75; Sweet Pickled Hams—sales at 10¾c.@11c.; Long Cut Hams—sales at 11c.; Prime steam LARD, sales at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS dull, owing to unfavorable weather; market 5c.@10c. ℔ 100 lbs. lower; sales range from $7 25@$7 50, and at close the demand was light at $7 30@$7 60, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm at 5c.@10c. higher under good packing and shipping demand; sales range from $6 10@$6 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,100. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 15.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $8 50@$9 10; Extra, $10 50@$11; Double Extra, $11 75@$12 25. WHEAT firm with light transactions; Spring, $2 20@$2 28; Fall, $2 75@$2 80. Corn extremely dull and prices 1c.@2c. lower. Good Mixed, 77c.; Mixed and Yellow, 77c.; Choice Yellow, 79c.; Prime and Choice White, 80c.@81c. OATS dull and lower; Prime to Choice, 66c.@68c. BARLEY—Choice is scarce and in good demand; good Spring, $1; Prime, $1 10; Choice, $1 20. RYE steady and firm; Prime, $1 27@$1 28; Choice, $1 30. PROVISIONS heavy and drooping, and business limited. Sales of bulk Shoulders and Sides packed in dry salt at [illegible]@10c. BACON, 9½c.@10c. for Sides; Shoulders, 12c.@13½c. for clear Sides, and [illegible] for Sugar-cured Hams. WHISKY heavy and dull at $2 25@$2 26.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR unchanged with a moderate demand for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 800 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 25 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $15@$15 25 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady, sales at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR unchanged; sales at $8. WHEAT dull; sales, 900 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 35, and 360 bushels No. 1 do. at $2 65. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 12. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 60@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 lb. sacks. Shorts are selling at $20; Shipstuffs at $25@$27; and Middlings at $32@$34 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1; to New-York 90c.; to Albany 80c. The weather to-day has been clear, cold and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 15.

TOBACCO—Sales of 169 hhds. at full rates; Cutting *Leaf*, $39 75. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $10. WHEAT—Sales of Prime Red at $2 95. CORN—Sales of Shelled at 68c.@70c. OATS—Sales at 63c. MESS PORK—Sales at $21. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 9½c. packed, and Bacon Clear Sides at 13c. packed; Bacon Hams at 14c. packed. LARD—Sales in tierces at 12½c. New-Orleans SUGAR—Sales at 14c. COTTON, 29c. WHISKY—Sales at $2 26.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales of No. 1 at $2 08, and No. 2 at $1 94. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2 at 44½c. CORN steady; sales at 70c. PROVISIONS dull and weak; sales of Clear Pork at $21 62½. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 200 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR quiet; sales of No. 1 Spring at $11 50. WHEAT fairly active for Canadian; sales of White at $2 85@$2 87. CORN active; sales of New Toledo at 80c.@82c. as to quality. OATS dull and nominal. BARLEY, sales of Canada at $1 05, in store. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull and nominal. DRESSED HOGS quiet and nominal.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 15.

COTTON firm; sales 1,600 bales; Middling, 30c. Sales for the week 10,000 bales; receipts, 6,581 bales; exports, 9,911 bales; stock, 73,325. Total receipts to date, 189,800 against 308,780 bales.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Cattle market opened at prices somewhat higher than last week, but toward the close there was evidence of weakness, and the later sales showed little or no improvement. The top price paid was 9½c. for a prime lot of Kentucky steers, and from that prices ranged down 5c. for inferior. Total receipts 3,500 head, most of which have changed hands. There is a better demand for the Eastern markets than for New-York. SHEEP are in moderate request at 5c.@7c.; receipts, 5,000. HOGS, 7½c.@8½c. Receipts for the week, 1,700 head.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 15—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre and Brest*—M. M. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Flamant, G. Lerois, Mr. Marquis, R. Femberg, W. Pessels, Jul. Steenback, Albert S. Oppenheim, Robert Thompson, Mrs. Bellomme, F. Bioseqni, Col. Gorloff, Capt. Hunnius, Mr. Porisson, L. D. Newell, Mr. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mr. Borges, Mr. and Mrs. Fike, G. A. Girod, J. M. Hubbard, W. W. MacVicker, Mr. Stocki, S. Vallerino, F. Reuter, Mr. Nuscheler, Mr. Geilerson, Mr. Zouamique, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ronalds, Mr. Byown, Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, W. O. Currier, Mr. Dupre, W. H. Kelly, Philip Mann, Mr. Debiedes, J. G. Smith, Mr. Dally, Mr. Kittridge, Herm Fried, Prichard Laurent, Mr. Gutkman, L. Nihoul, Jose Carrera, Adolpho Carrera, Mr. Diego, Mr. Boiseaux.

FEB. 15—*In steamship Herman, from Bremen*—F. Westfoll, F. W. Remser and son, A. Frey, O. Simmons, T. J. Gyffey, A. Wunsch, J. Baums, A. Schlessinger, A. Rummelle, Geo. Bruce, F. Held, J. Rosenthal and family, W. Von Sachs, Capt. T. Cook, Capt. F. Pratt, J. Schmitts, M. Robinson and family, B. Meyer, H. Dahl, G. Forel, F. Nacke, Miss T. Meil, L. Kruder, Miss A. Hahn, R. Bertsch, G. Pommer, M. Bredenheimer, M. Eichrocet, Miss T. Siblee, Miss F. Sibbe, P. Heims, F. Mohl, A. Krump, W. Meyer, H. Schumacher, H. Lindemann, W. Hartsbergh, Mrs. T. Alexander, and 218 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon sets.... 4 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 32 | Gov. Island. 6 21 | Hell Gate.... 7 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Ship Frederick, (Brem.) Jansen, Liverpool, Ruger Bros.

Barks Rosedale, (Br.,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.; Transit, Kelter, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Traveler, (Br.,) Penfold, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps.

Brigs C. T. Tompkins, Walters, St. John, P. I. Nevius; Continental, Port-au-Prince, D. R. De Wolf; Hattie Baker, Crowell, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Jas. Batchford, (Br.,) Crane, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Harriet Newell, Gould, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Mary Ellen, (Br.,) Smith, St. George, Bermuda, N. W. Gardiner; Pointer, Smith, Mobile, Young & Cowan.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Jan 29, and Southampton Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., with mdse. and 206 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. The Herman experienced during the passage very heavy westerly gales, and on the 5th inst. a perfect hurricane. 11th inst., lat. 45, lon. 48, passed Br. steamship Columbia, bound W.; 13th, lat. 42, lon. 63, Br. steamship Virginia, bound W.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Jan. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 150 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Had strong W. gales during the entire passage. Feb. 2, lat. 57 12, lon. 32 20, passed the Br. steamship The Queen, bound E.; 13th, bark Surprise, do.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre Jan. 31, and Brest Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steamship Tillie, Potter, Galveston 11 ds., via Key West 8 ds., with cotton and hides to Lunt Bros.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Art Union, (Br.,) Sheppard, Calcutta Sept. 29, via St. Helena Dec. 17, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 1. Crossed the Equator Dec. 30. Had very heavy weather off the Cape; stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship Nile, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Aylward, Liverpool 55 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had a continuation of W. gales the entire passage. Jan. 19, lat. 42, lon. 44, James McQuirk, of Ireland, and John Lynch, of Liverpool, England, were washed overboard and lost.

Bark Runnymede, (of Liverpool,) Owens, Canton Oct. 10 and Hong Kong 16, with mdse. to Carey & Co.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Newport, Eng., 45 ds., with railroad iron, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Lena, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Fax, Port-au-Prince, via Newport, 34 ds., with coffee, logwood and cotton to R. Murray, Jr. Was blown off 350 miles to the eastward from Sandy Hook. Put into Newport on the 9th, short of provisions. On the 9th, went ashore on Falkland Islands, and came off next day.

Brig Hartienne, Murison, of and from Cape Town, C. G. H., 44 ds., with wool and skins to C. J. & F. W. Coggill.

Brig M. Louisa Miller, (of Boston,) Leighton, Cabrisen, Cuba, 8 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig James Murchie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mitchell, Old Harbor, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13.—The English bark Sir Humphrey Davy, Capt. McDonald, from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, to order, arrived in the harbor to-day.

The following vessels, taking advantage of a southerly wind, sailed to-day from Hampton Roads:

Ship Adolphin, (Brem.,) with passengers for Baltimore; schr. Henry S. Lee, from New-York, with copper ore for Baltimore; bark Maggie Hunter, from Cardiff, with railroad iron for Baltimore; schrs. Alice Scranton, for New-Haven, with oysters; Samuel D. Wilson, oysters for Philadelphia; Montezuma and Atlantic, for Norfolk and Charleston, with corn; G. W. Rawley, from Richmond, Va., for Boston, with timber; Seventy-six, from Richmond, for Thomaston, Me., with timber; Prize Banner, from Boston for Rappahannock; S. W. Simmons, from New-York, for Georgetown, S. C.; Jackson, from San Blas, with cocoanuts and oranges for Baltimore; Adele Tindell, from Newbern, N. C., with naval stores for Philadelphia.

The ship Ilion, from Cardiff, with railroad iron from Baltimore, sails to-morrow.

The brig Scranton, from Norfolk, with staves for Barbados, arrived to-day.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York; ship Drapper, Lattenburg; barks Mary Edson, Messina; Daniel Webster, Malaga; Kate Stamler, Galveston; brigs Mary Williams, St. Martin's; Alice Starrett, Galveston.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Arr. schrs. Willie & James, Sparks, from Matanzas; Jackson, from San Blas.

Cld. Bark Goodall, for San Francisco; Br. brigs Mary Freeman, for West Indies; Chas. Smith, for St. Johns, N. F.; bark Linda, for Savannah, and bark Carter, for Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool, bound to Portland, Me., put in here to-day for coal. The steamship China sailed for Boston at 12:30 to-day.

Spoken, &c.

Cathedral—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Jan. 28, lat. 12, N. lon. 37 25, leaky, and was supplied with provisions.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.

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Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

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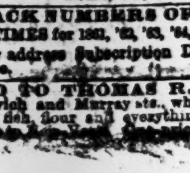
BAY RIDGE, Jan. 7, 1867.

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway:



DEAR SIR: I consider your BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH so important, that I should as soon leave out of my house the gas or water pipes. The time required to take care of it, I should say, judging from my own experience, was about half a minute in three months, in regard to its being applicable to first-class houses, I should emphatically answer in the affirmative.

Yours, &c., J. A. ASPINWALL.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1862, '63, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

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1867.
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No. 350 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 12, 1867.

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18 67
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 177, Feb. 15, 1867.
8, 47, 17, 65, 14, 39, 58, 56, 18, 24, 31, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 178, Feb. 15, 1867.
58, 40, 15, 59, 9, 34, 37, 63, 53, 20, 60, 25.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 101, Feb. 15, 1867.
62, 2, 67, 35, 64, 52, 50, 51, 17, 73, 15, 72.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 102, Feb. 15, 1867.
43, 28, 22, 68, 23, 35, 71, 32, 48, 70, 26, 2.

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In drawing of Feb. 7, 1867,

No. 13,029 drew	$100,000
No. 20,186 drew	50,000
No. 26,630 drew	25,000
No. 12,978 drew	10,000
No. 4,225 drew	5,000
No. 29,956 drew	5,000

being the six capital prizes paid in gold. Information furnished.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ANOTHER LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON—*The Streets of New-York by Gaslight.* Evening—*Lawyers, Legislators, Editors, Doctors and Clergy all in a Quagmire.* Arcana Hall, No. 800 Broadway, near Houston-st.